

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 119

20 June 1978

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FBIS-CHI-78-119

Tuesday

20 June 1978

Vol I No 119

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GENERAL

PRESS SCORES SUPERPOWERS' ACTIONS AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PEOPLE'S DAILY Article

HK160715Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Wu Chun [2976 2504]: "The Ruse of the Nuclear Despots"]

[Text] The delegates of the Soviet Union and the United States again called for the total prohibition of nuclear testing at the UN special session on disarmament. The Soviet delegate not only proposed "prohibition in all fields" of nuclear testing, but also claimed that his country would see this "matter" through. Moreover, he suggested "putting a stop to the production of all type of nuclear weapons." It appears as if the Soviet Union is willing to put the nuclear bomb aside and turn over a new leaf. Actually, discerning people can clearly see that this is nothing but a cheap propaganda ruse being used by the nuclear despot to confuse world opinion.

Nuclear test ban talks are proposed by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in order to protect their nuclear monopoly and continue their blackmail and threats. If the Soviet Union and the United States are sincere about putting a stop to nuclear testing, why don't they agree to a total prohibition of testing when they started discussing nuclear disarmament? They did not wish to do this 10 or 20 years ago, why are they saying they want a "total test ban treaty" now?

The facts are abundantly clear. The United Nations has passed more than 30 resolutions on the prohibition of nuclear testing since 1957. However, all these have failed to stop the Soviet Union and the United States from conducting nuclear tests and conducting a nuclear race. By 1977, both the Soviet Union and the United States had conducted nearly 1,000 nuclear tests, which account for about 90 percent of the total number of tests carried out in the whole world. Moreover, the total number of nuclear devices exploded by the Soviet Union is also the largest in the world. By mid-1975, the yield of the devices exploded by the Soviet Union had reached 207 million tons of TNT, about 2.7 times that of the United States. This is the superpowers' so-called "prohibition" of nuclear testing.

Actually, the separation of the prohibition of nuclear testing from the total prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons is itself a big swindle. In looking at the whole comedy on prohibiting nuclear tests staged by the superpowers, people can easily see that the kind of nuclear test ban treaties concocted by the Soviet Union and the United States are completely based on their need to maintain a nuclear monopoly, to contend for nuclear supremacy, to restrict others and to acquire advantages for themselves. They share no similarity with genuine nuclear disarmament.

People still remember in 1963, after having conducted sufficient atmospheric, stratospheric and underwater nuclear tests, such countries as the Soviet Union and the United States drew up a so-called "partial prohibition of nuclear tests" treaty banning tests in the atmosphere, stratosphere and under water. After the signing of the treaty, both sides boldly carried out underground nuclear tests. The Soviet Union in particular was more anxious to catch up and more resourceful. When they had conducted sufficient underground nuclear tests, they again concocted a so-called "limitation of underground nuclear tests" treaty in July 1974. As a supplement to this treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States also signed a treaty on "the limitation of underground nuclear detonations for peaceful purposes" in May 1976, stipulating that neither side could detonate any device over the 150,000-kiloton range. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union then played up these two treaties as a "major step" toward a total ban, and "another link" in "curbing arms increases." However, these treaties are also aimed at intimidating people.

Actually, the Soviet-U.S. arms race has already developed to the stage of contention for qualitative and technological superiority. As their strategic and tactical nuclear warheads become smaller, they no longer need to conduct megaton underground nuclear tests. In the 21 month "interval" between the signing of this "limitation on underground nuclear tests" treaty to the time it became officially effective, both sides took advantage of this "interval" to brazenly carry out the huge number of nuclear tests they needed. During this period, the Soviet Union conducted seven tests of over the 200,000-ton range, of which at least two were megaton devices. The United States carried out 12 tests over the 200,000-ton range. According to a Western source, the Soviet Union still carried out nuclear tests exceeding the 150,000-ton limit even after April 1976. Though it is called a "limitation" treaty, it is actually another catalyst for intensifying underground nuclear testing and speeding up the nuclear race between the superpowers.

Particularly ironical is the fact that since "exploratory talks" began last July between the Soviet Union and the United States on the prohibition of nuclear tests, the rumble of nuclear explosions from both the Soviet Union and the United States has never ceased, and they have carried out more than 20 nuclear tests. Does this not precisely show the hypocrisy and deceptiveness of the total test ban advertised by the superpowers?

Clearing away the fog will enable people to see the actual state of affairs. After hundreds of nuclear tests, the two nuclear superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have now almost reached the stage that even if they no longer conduct nuclear tests, it will not deter them from continuing the nuclear arms race. They can still boldly carry out research and development and make modifications such as improving the delivery vehicles, the techniques of delivering multiple warheads and the accuracy of the missiles. Their "total test ban" is completely aimed at deceiving the people of the world and covering up their military expansion and war preparations. They are using it as an excuse to maintain firm control over the nuclear testing of other countries designed to strengthen their defenses. As for the so-called "putting a stop to the production" of various nuclear weapons, this is also a sinister trick. Let us not discuss "putting a stop to the production" of things they themselves can hardly check. Even supposing they could do so, it definitely will not reduce the threat of nuclear war. Because the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers have already been expanded to such large extent, even if they really "put a stop to the production" of nuclear weapons, they still have thousands of ballistic missiles and tens of thousands of nuclear warheads and can fight a nuclear war in the usual way.

In playing the tricks of "test ban" and "putting a stop to development," the Soviet Union and the United States have no other purpose in mind than to consolidate their positions of nuclear hegemony so that they can boldly carry out nuclear blackmail and make nuclear threats against other countries.

NCNA Commentary

OW191246Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Commentary by NCNA correspondents Yu Min-sheng and Hsia Chao-lung: "How Soviet Union Stands Against Disarmament Under Guise of 'General Disarmament'"]

[Text] United Nations, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--The tenth special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament has entered its final stage.

The fierce and complicated struggle against fraudulent disarmament continues to go on as the Ad Hoc Committee is at present busy preparing the final documents.

The Soviet delegation has been engaged in behind-the-scenes activities, trying its utmost to influence the session and insert in the final documents its fraudulent disarmament proposals. These proposals purport to deal with "general disarmament" but are in reality against disarmament. They contain a number of fallacies, namely:

First--"Disarmament by all". The Soviet Union asserted: "Ending the arms race is a challenge for all states, for all governments, and for all peoples," and "all states have to reduce their arms." In this we see the fraud which the Soviet Union is attempting and its ulterior motives. Representatives from small and medium-sized countries have repudiated the fallacy that "every state has to disarm." They have pointed out that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, hold a monopoly over strategic nuclear weapons. Their military expenses total two thirds of all funds spent for military purposes throughout the world. They station huge forces with sophisticated weapons on overseas bases and their warships cruise in all seas, for aggressive, interventionist and subversive activities here and there. All this poses a grave threat to world security and peace. It stands to reason that disarmament should begin with a reduction in the armaments of the two superpowers. As to the small and medium-sized countries, it is justifiable for them to strengthen their national defences so as to resist external aggression and safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. There should be no disarmament on their part. With indignation the Somali representative told HSINHUA that the social-imperialist superpower has stockpiled munitions to the value of over 1 billion U.S. dollars in the Horn of Africa. This being the case, won't Somalia be brought to ruin if it were to disarm itself: A Swedish correspondent said that the huge Soviet base at Murmansk is very close to his country, and Soviet submarines are operating in the Baltic Sea, at the doorway of Sweden. Should Sweden reduce its armaments in these circumstances? In the world today, quite a number of countries, like Somalia, have had bitter experiences in their dealings with the Soviet Union, and many small and medium-sized countries, like Sweden, are faced with the Soviet threat. They are victims of the superpowers' competitive arms expansion and intense rivalry for hegemony. Urging the smaller countries to disarm together with the superpowers is surely just another way of protecting the aggression of the superpowers and undermining the independence of the smaller countries. In view of this, is the Soviet disarmament proposal, which calls for disarmament by all without any distinction, fair and just?

Second--"Regional disarmament." The Soviet Union and the United States both maintained that to end the arms race, regional negotiations should be held and regional arms control be strengthened. Again, this proposition is found fallacious upon analysis. The proposition intends to force all the five continents of the world to conduct regional disarmament.

As is widely known, many Asian, African and Latin American countries have inadequate national defence systems and some of these countries are in danger of "driving a tiger out the front door while a wolf comes in the back." In northeast Asia, the Soviet Union has deployed large numbers of soldiers and occupied Japan's four northern islands. In Southeast Asia it has stirred up trouble and expanded its spheres of influence.

In Africa, it has carried out armed intervention in Angola, supported mercenaries in their invasion of Zaire and profited from expanding the conflict in the Horn of Africa. It is absolutely necessary then for the Third World countries to take measures to strengthen their national defences. Yet the superpowers have accused them of conducting an "arms race" and asked them to reduce their armaments. This is typical of the way hegemonic powers behave.

Representatives from a number of small and medium-sized countries pointed out at the session that it is wrong to ask the Third World countries to reduce their armaments. On the contrary, their urgent need is to strengthen their self-defence so as to resist invasion by a foreign power. Even for some Second World countries, such as the Western European countries, in view of the military threat of the Soviet-U.S. confrontation and the escalated expansion of arms by the Soviet Union, they now feel uneasy about their security and have come to realize that they must enhance their regional cooperation, consolidate their unity and strengthen their collective defences. How can they reduce their armaments at the same time as the two superpowers who are armed to the teeth?

Third--"Disarmament by all the five permanent member states of the Security Council." This is a revamped version of an old Soviet proposal, the only addition being some "absolute figures" for budgetary disarmament. Of all the five permanent member states, there are, besides the Soviet Union and the United States, only three others, China, France and Britain. China is a Third World country, a country both menaced by large numbers of Soviet troops who are arrayed along its northern frontiers, and whose Taiwan Island in its southern waters is yet to be liberated. This being the case, how can China lower its guard and agree to disarmament alongside the two superpowers? The leaders of France and Britain, in their speeches at the special session on disarmament, have also expressed their concern over the offensive military postures of the Soviet Union. They disapproved of the stand "to impose the same principles on all states." They urged the two superpowers to be the first to disarm themselves and made it clear that France and Britain could only follow suit. Their stand is quite justifiable.

The Soviet propaganda machine recently stated: "The world public now has a clear idea about who stands for ending the arms race and who is against this." However, facts have proved that it is none other than the Soviet Union that is against ending the arms race. While in competition for world dominance with the United States, the Soviet Union will never stand for genuine disarmament to weaken its war machine. Its demand for "general disarmament" is designed to create confusion. It is a smokescreen to hide its true intentions. Under such circumstances, people of the world should be on their guard.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MU-HUA MEETS WHO OFFICIALS

OW171842Y Peking NCNA in English 1830 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua this afternoon met with T.A. Lambo, deputy director general of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, and the health ministers of six African countries (the Rwandan minister is represented by a senior official on the China visit).

Vice-Premier Chen extended a warm welcome to the friends from health circles in these African countries. During her cordial and friendly talk with them, she said: "We all belong to the Third World, having experienced common sufferings. Exchanges of visits will increase our mutual understanding."

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"We need to learn from each other and understand each other." She also expressed her appreciation of the positive contributions made by the World Health Organization to the health work in developing countries.

The ministers present at the meeting were: C.M. Mwananshiku, minister of health of Zambia; P.M. Ogbang, federal commissioner for health of Nigeria; D.F. Luke, minister of health of Sierra Leone; J. Musa Rabille Got, minister of health of Somalia; L.M. Seretse, minister of health of Botswana; and A. Habimana, representative of the minister of health of Rwanda.

Present were Chinese Minister of Public Health Chiang Yi-chen, Vice-Minister Huang Shu-tse, and leading members of other organizations.

UNITED STATES

VICE PREMIER TENG HSIAO-PING RECEIVES TOURIST GROUP

OW200834Y Peking NCNA in English 0826 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with a tourist party from the United States of America led by Henry Ford II, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Company.

Attending the meeting were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Yueh Tai-heng, deputy general manager of the China International Travel Service; and Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

VICE PREMIER CHEN YUNG-KUEI MEETS AMERICAN SCHOLARS

OW191308Y Peking NCNA in English 1302 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chen Yung-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with four American scholars on Chinese affairs. They are Mark Selden, Paul Pickowicz, Kay Johnson and Edward Friedman.

Present on the occasion were Vice-President Ting Hsueh-sung and Permanent Council member Lu Tsui of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The American friends arrived in Peking last month as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They spent over 20 days in visiting the Wukung Production Brigade of the Wukung People's Commune in Jaoyang County, Hopei Province. They had extensive friendly contacts with local peasants.

NORTH ASIA

YEH SENDS WREATH TO TOKYO MEMORIAL MEETING FOR SHANG CHEN

OW171942Y Peking NCNA in English 1922 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--A memorial meeting for Mr. Shang Chen was held here by Chinese residents in Japan this afternoon.

A portrait of the late Mr Shang Chen and his ash urn were placed at the centre of the meeting hall.

The meeting received wreaths and messages of condolences from Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

It also received a message of condolences from the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao and the Chinese Embassy here presented wreaths.

Wreaths or messages of condolences were also sent by other leaders or members of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as well as Mr Shang's friends and associations of Chinese residents in Japan.

Ambassador Fu Hao and Yang Ssu-teh, deputy secretary-general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Wang Yun, council member of the China-Japan Friendship Association, who had come specially from Peking to attend the ceremony, were present at the meeting. They expressed profound sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Shang.

Among the over 300 people present at the meeting were also leaders of the Preparatory Committee for the memorial meeting and the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents.

Wu Pu-wen, vice-chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, presided over the meeting. We read out messages of condolences from Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

In his memorial speech, Kan Wen-fang, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the memorial meeting and chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, said: "Right after his resignation from the post of head of the Kuomintang delegation in Japan Mr Shang Chen phoned me and said that he wanted to join the ranks of patriotic Overseas Chinese." "In recent years, Mr Shang Chen cherished a deep love for the socialist motherland and the great leader Chairman Mao, supported Chairman Hua's leadership, and showed much concern for the great cause of liberating of Taiwan and unifying the motherland," he added.

He went on to say: "Now, the policy concerning Overseas Chinese has been further and better implemented. I hope Chinese compatriots residing abroad will have a better understanding of our motherland's policy, unite all the forces that can be united, and bring all the positive factors into play so as to strive for the liberation of Taiwan, the unification of the motherland and the building of a modern and powerful socialist country."

In his speech, Ambassador Fu Hao said that in recent years, Mr Shang Chen showed warm attachments for the socialist motherland, a deep love for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and support for the Chinese Communist Party.

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He went on to say that in 1974 and 1975, Mr Shang paid visits to the mainland of the motherland, during which he was received by our beloved Chairman Chu Te and Premier Chou En-lai. Our beloved Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying also met him and gave a dinner in his honour. He was deeply moved by this. He was highly delighted to see China's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and took pride in them. He supported the wise leader Chairman Hua and warmly praised the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for scoring the great victory of smashing the "gang of four" at one stroke.

During his lifetime, the Chinese ambassador said, Mr Shang Chen showed great concern for the great cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland and hoped that Taiwan would be liberated at an early date and return to the embrace of the motherland.

Ambassador Fu Hao expressed the hope that Mr. Shang Chen's relatives and friends will contribute their share to the great cause of unifying the motherland.

The Chinese ambassador said in conclusion: "At present, the situation at home and abroad is excellent. The Chinese people have won great victories in grasping the key link to run the country well and are striving to accomplish the four modernizations. We are convinced that the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland will come true thanks to the leadership of the party Central Committee led by Chairman Hua."

Hsu Yi-chiao, former advisor to the Kuomintang delegation in Japan and vice-chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the memorial meeting, made a speech at the meeting. He said that Mr. Shang Chen's love for the motherland was based on a firm belief. The Chiang clique on several occasions induced him to live in Taiwan, but he flatly refused. The political road taken by Mr Shang Chen in his latter days was one of national loyalty, a road that could help promote the great national unity and the unification of the motherland.

He stressed that "all those who love the country are in the same family" and "there is no difference between early- or late-comers in loving the country"--these are the consistent policy of our government. I hope those who are still roaming on a wrong path will firmly recognize the situation without delay, take Mr. Shang Chen as their example, cherish the great national spirit and return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date.

Yasuda Sakuko, wife of Mr Shang Chen, also spoke at the meeting on behalf of Mr Shang's close relatives.

CULTURE MINISTER, OTHERS PRAISE JAPANESE CONDUCTOR OZAWA

OW162022Y Peking NCNA in English 2000 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Eighteen thousand music-lovers in Peking gave the noted Japanese conductor Seiji Ozawa a standing ovation in congratulation of his successful China tour, at the end of a concert in the Capital Indoor-Stadium this evening.

Seiji Ozawa demonstrated his superb art of conducting once again in cooperation with the symphony orchestra of the Central Philharmonic Society, presenting a programme of Chinese and Japanese music and European classics.

Every one of the numbers presented tonight drew hearty applause as Ozawa enthralled the enthusiastic and appreciative audience with his impassioned conducting and incisive interpretation of the works.

Among those present at the concert were Huang Chen, minister of culture; Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign countries; Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Yun-sheng, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and leading members of other departments concerned including Lin Li-yun, Li Lien-ching, Chao An-po, Sun Ping-hua and Wu Hsueh. Ichiro Yamaguchi, cultural attache of the Japanese Embassy here, and Seiji Ozawa's mother and his brothers were also present.

After the concert, minister Huang Chen and others had a warm and friendly conversation with Seiji Ozawa and his mother and brother.

Papers Laud Performance

OW181915Y Peking NCNA in English 1808 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Peking papers today pay warm tribute to Seiji Ozawa, the celebrated Japanese conductor who is visiting in China, for his talented conducting and his contributions to the friendship and cultural interflow between the people of China and Japan.

Seiji Ozawa scored a smashing success in Peking, conducting the orchestra of the Central Philharmonic society in presenting a programme of Chinese and Japanese music and European classics.

Han Chung-chieh, conductor of the Central Philharmonic Society, writes in a PEOPLE'S DAILY article entitled: "Envoy of Friendship and Art": "Working in close, friendly cooperation and always striving for improvement, Mr. Ozawa and our orchestra have together composed a new poem for the friendship of the Chinese and Japanese peoples."

The article pays special tribute to the renowned Japanese musician for conducting the Chinese pipa concerto "Sisters On the Grasslands," which depicts the heroism of two young Inner Mongolian shepherdesses in protecting their herds in a snowstorm, and the Chinese string composition "The Moon Reflected in the Second Fountain" with his peculiar oriental mode of expression which is at once serious and lyrical.

Thanking Mr. Ozawa for his new contribution to cultural interflow between China and Japan, han Chung-chieh says: "We should learn from his serious and meticulous style of work and his exquisite art of conducting so that our orchestra will raise its level steadily."

Cheng Hsiao-ying, conductor of the Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre, and her colleague Yao Hsueh-yen praise Mr. Ozawa for his "extremely serious attitude toward artistic creation and his tremendous appeal" in an article in the KWANGMING DAILY.

His conducting is meticulous in arrangement, with distinct contrast between different parts, original in interpretation and capable of correctly and penetratingly presenting the ideological content of the works, the article says.

"Mr. Ozawa has sown the first seed of friendship for cultural interchange between China and Japan in the field of symphonic music.

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"He said: 'I've come to China not to show my skill of conducting. I was born in Shenyang, and China is my second homeland. I've come to seek communications with your hearts and exchange of feelings. That is why I think the few days I've spent here are the fullest and happiest days in my life.' We Chinese musicians fully understand the profound meaning of these words. With the same friendly feelings, we expect to join Mr. Ozawa or other Japanese friends in artistic cooperation again in the not too distant future so as to promote cultural interchange between China and Japan and enhance our precious friendship."

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW200926Y Peking NCNA in English 0822 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Fifth Group of Kyuyukai from Japan led by Tokinori Ryu.

Present at the meeting were Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Chin Li, deputy secretary-general of the association.

RETURNED DPRK FISHERMEN DENOUNCE PAK GOVERNMENT

OW161956Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--The eight fishermen who have returned to the DPRK after being kidnapped by the South Korean authorities indignantly condemned the Pak Chong-hui clique when they met Korean and foreign reporters at the People's Palace here yesterday.

They exposed the Pak clique's crimes of outrageously sinking their fishing boat, killing fishermen on board, kidnapping and torturing the survivors, and trying to extort confessions from them that their fishing boat was a spy boat.

Seeing the hellish life in South Korea, the fishermen said they deeply felt that the country should be reunified at an early date so that the South Korean people may live in happiness together with the people in the northern half of the republic.

They expressed their determination to turn out more aquatic products, fulfill the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and to work actively for the reunification of the country.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

LIN HSIU-TE VISITS RETURNEES FROM SRV IN KWANGTUNG

OW191618Y Peking NCNA in English 1530 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Lin Hsiu-te, deputy-director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, visited the Huahsien and the Tawang farms for Overseas Chinese in Kwangtung Province recently to express solicitude for the victimized Chinese nationals settled there after expulsion by Vietnamese authorities.

Liu Hsiu-te conveyed to them the concern felt by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council for the returned Chinese. He visited a number of families, inquired about their living conditions and had a discussion with representatives.

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They expressed great indignation towards Vietnamese authorities for following the Soviet revisionists in opposing China and ostracizing Chinese. They spoke of their plight in Vietnam and of their great love for Chairman Hua and the socialist motherland. Leading members of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office also went on the visit to Chinese nationals returned from Vietnam.

SRV MINISTRY REVEALS CONTENTS OF PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTES

For the VNA text of a 17 June communique of the SRV Foreign Ministry revealing the contents of 12 May and 30 May notes of the PRC Foreign Ministry, concerning Overseas Chinese in SRV, see the Vietnam section of the 19 June Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

FORMER THAI MINISTER, DELEGATION, GIVE RECIPROCAL BANQUET

OW171846Y Peking NCNA in English 1812 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chatchai Chunhawan, chairman of the Thailand-China Friendship Association and former Thai foreign minister, and his wife gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

Prior to the banquet, Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsawoson Kasemsi and Mrs Kasemsamoson Kasemsi gave a cocktail party on the occasion of the China visit of the delegation of the Thailand-China Friendship Association led by Chatochai Chunhawan. Among the guests were Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and leading members of departments concerned. The Thai friends will leave Peking shortly to visit southern China before returning home.

THAI TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI, CANTON

OW161847Y Peking NCNA in English 1734 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Thai trade delegation led by Nam Phunhathu, minister of commerce, wound up their visit to Peking and left here by air today to visit Shanghai and Canton before returning home. They are accompanied on the visit by Hsi Yeh-sheng, department director of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The delegation were seen off at the airport by Li Chiang and Wang Jun-sheng, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade. On hand also were Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsamoson Kasemsi and embassy officials. While in Peking, the Thai guests visited a factory, a rural people's commune and places of historical interest.

SOUTH ASIA

KENG PIAO CONTINUES STATE VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Holds Banquet

OW191945Y Peking NCNA in English 1916 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of China and head of the Chinese Government delegation, and his wife gave a farewell banquet in honour of General Ziaul Haq, head of government and martial law administrator of Pakistan, and his wife in the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

Present on the occasion were Ghulam Ishaq Khan, secretary general-in-chief; Lt General Faiz Ali Chishti, adviser on establishment and Kashmir affairs; Lt General M. Habibullah Khan, adviser on industries and production; A.G.N. Kazi, adviser on finance and economic affairs; Gul Mohammad Khan Jomezai, adviser on water and power; Muntaz Alvie, ambassador of Pakistan to China. Some political party leaders were also present.

Fan Chi, vice-minister of communications and deputy head of the Chinese delegation, and other members of the delegation attended the banquet. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao was also present.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao and General Ziaul Haq made warm speeches at the banquet. The banquet passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The hosts and guests frequently proposed toasts to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries.

This morning Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-Premier Keng Piao, visited the National Institute of Traditional and Folk Heritage and the National Gallery of Arts in the company of wife of Foreign Secretary Sham Nawaz and wife of Pakistan Ambassador to China Muntaz Alvie.

Keng Piao Toast

OW191827Y Peking NCNA in English 1814 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation had in the last few days held very useful talks with General Ziaul Haq and his colleagues on ways to further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan and on international issues of common concern, and reached identical views, said Keng Piao, head of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-premier, in his toast at the farewell banquet held here this evening. He pointed out that through this visit, the two countries have deepened the mutual understanding and friendship and obtained positive and significant results.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao, who was Chinese ambassador to Pakistan twenty years ago, said that when he revisited Pakistan today, he felt the great changes all the more. "Modern cities with high-rises have been built on erstwhile countryside and wasteland; magnificent barrages have been built across sweeping rivers to tap the torrential waters for the benefit of the people. All these are the results of hard work and diligent labour of the Pakistan people." He added that he rejoiced at every success the Pakistan people have achieved on the road to progress, and extended to them his warm congratulations. He expressed most heartfelt thanks to the Pakistan Government and people for the warm welcome and generous hospitality they accorded to the Chinese Government delegation wherever it went in Pakistan. He said: "We have brought with us the Chinese people's message of friendship to the people of your country, and we will take back to the Chinese people the Pakistan people's message of profound friendship."

In conclusion, he wished the government and people of Pakistan new and ever greater successes in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and building their own country.

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Haq Lauds Visit

OW191944Y Peking NCNA in English 1928 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--General Ziaul Haq, head of government and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, said at the farewell banquet given by Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao in his honour here this evening that the talks between them "have contributed significantly to the promotion of greater understanding and friendship between our two countries."

He said: "The Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China hold identical views on all important regional and international issues. The current visit of His Excellency Vice-Premier Keng Piao has played a significant role, in forging greater identity of views."

He noted that the completion of the Karakoram Highway, a permanent link between the peoples of Pakistan and China, "will also certainly strengthen beneficial economic relations between the two countries." He expressed thanks to the government and people of China for their help to Pakistan in the completion of this important project. He also paid tribute to the Pakistan and Chinese engineers and workers who laid down their lives during the construction of this great highway and cemented with their blood this magnificent edifice of relationship.

On behalf of the government and people of Pakistan and in his own name, General Ziaul Haq requested Vice-Premier Keng Piao to convey the feelings of respect and love to the government and people of the People's Republic of China.

EUROPE

KING CARLOS, DELEGATION LEAVE PEKING FOR HANGCHOW

OW191314Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, accompanied by Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu and Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin, left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to Hangchow in Chekiang Province.

Seeing the distinguished Spanish guests off at the airport were Teng Hsiao-ping and Wang Chen, vice-premiers of the State Council; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Ho Li-liang; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chu Chun-ho, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications; Kuo Chien, vice-minister of communications; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant-minister of foreign affairs; Li Ming, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; and Huang Kan-ying, leading member of the National Women's Federation, as well as several thousand people in the Chinese capital.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Spain. After the military band played the national anthems of China and Spain, King Juan Carlos, in the company of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

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When the king and the queen walked round and waved to bid farewell to the crowds, people danced and shouted slogans, heartily hailing the new development in the Sino-Spanish relations and the friendship between the Chinese and Spanish peoples.

Before boarding the plane King Juan Carlos requested Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to convey his regards to Premier Hua Kuo-feng. "I hope that the friendship between our two countries will be further developed," he said. Vice-Premier Teng wished their majesties the king and the queen a pleasant journey.

Also present at the airport were Spanish Ambassador to China Jose Ramon Sobredo and Mrs. Sobredo as well as diplomatic envoys of other countries to China.

Leaving for Hangchow on the same plane were Chinese Ambassador to Spain Ma Mu-ming and his wife, Tsi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department, and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

Earlier in the morning, King Juan Carlos, accompanied by Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and Fu Chung-pi, deputy commander of the Peking units and commander of the Peking Garrison of the PLA, visited a Peking Garrison unit where he inspected a barrack and a soldiers' club and saw military exercises. The king was accorded a warm welcome and reception by the commanders and fighters. Queen Sofia toured the Temple of Heaven and the Summer Palace.

Arrives in Hangchow

OW191616Y Peking NCNA in English 1603 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain and their party arrived in Hangchow by special plane this afternoon. They were accompanied by Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister.

The king and queen and other distinguished Spanish guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Tieh Ying, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and his wife Su Pei-lan; Kuan Chun-ting [1351 1498 0800], commander of the Chekiang Provincial Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Fang, Wang Po-ping and Liu I-fu, vice-chairmen of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Chen Wen-shu, vice-chairman of the Hangchow City Revolutionary Committee, as well as two thousand people from various circles in Hangchow.

A warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of China and Spain prevailed throughout the lake city today. The airport flew the national flags of Spain and China. When the Spanish king and queen alighted from the plane, Chairman Tieh Ying and his wife Su Pei-lan stepped forward to cordially shake hands with them, extending a warm welcome to them. The welcoming crowds in bright costumes danced. The king and the queen waved time and again to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

As they drove to the guest house, the Spanish king and queen received a warm welcome from local people on the way.

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Ulanfu Attends Banquet

OW200238Y Peking NONA in Domestic Service in Chinese 1713 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, 19 Jun--Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and the queen of Spain and their entourage arrived in Hangchow by special plane from Peking this afternoon. They were accompanied by Ulanfu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Chang Wen-chin, vice minister of foreign affairs.

King Juan Carlos, the queen and other distinguished Spanish guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Tieh Ying, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and his wife Su Pei-lan [5685 0160 5695]; Kuan Chun-ting, commander of the PLA Chekiang Provincial Military District; Wang Fang, Wang Po-ping and Liu I-fu, vice chairmen of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chen Wen-shu, vice chairman of the Hangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wang Li-fu [3769 7812 1133] and Hsu Wan-hua [1770 3979 5478]; responsible persons of departments concerned, and 2,000 people.

Hangchow in early summer is full of vitality as flowers blossom and trees grow luxuriantly. Today Hangchow's major thoroughfares are bedecked with huge streamers and colorful banners. A warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of China and Spain prevailed throughout the city. The special plane that carried Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and the queen landed at 1630 hours at the airport which flew the national flags of Spain and China. When the king and queen alighted from the plane, Chairman Tieh Ying and his wife stepped forward to cordially shake hands with the distinguished guests, extending them a warm welcome. The welcoming crowds in bright costumes danced. The king and the queen waved happily time and again to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

As they drove from the airport to the guest house, their majesties the king and queen and other distinguished Spanish guests received a warm welcome from the local people's applause. The Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet this evening in honor of Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and the queen of Spain. Attending the banquet were Ulanfu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Chang Wen-chin, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Chinese Ambassador to Spain Ma Mu-ming and his wife.

The banquet was presided over by Chairman Tieh Ying. Chairman Tieh Ying and King Juan Carlos proposed toasts to the further development of friendship between the people of China and Spain. Chairman Tieh Ying said: Hangchow is a famous scenic city in our country. The city, with its magnificent scenery and hospitable people, often plays host to friends from the world over. The scene of warm welcome given by the people of Hangchow City honoring the arrival of Their Majesties King Carlos and the queen and other distinguished guests has fully demonstrated the friendship of the 36 million people of Chekiang Province toward the Spanish people.

In proposing a toast, King Carlos expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded by the people of Hangchow. He said: Hangchow is known worldwide for its beauty and long history. We can see that she has become a modernized industrial city and like the best of the country she is also aspiring for progress.

During the banquet, a band played Chinese and Spanish melodies and was warmly applauded by the distinguished Spanish guests. King Juan Carlos and the queen visited scenic spots along the West Lake including the spot where the moon leaves three images in the water, and Huakang to see the fish.

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FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVES MILITARY DELEGATION

0W200744Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--General Guy Mery, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of France, met and had friendly talks with the leaders and member of the Chinese military goodwill delegation here this afternoon, who were on their way home. The leader of the delegation is Yang Yung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The deputy leader is Liao Han-sheng, political commissar of the PLA Nanking units and the member is Ho Chin-nien, deputy commander of the PLA Armoured Forces, Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua was also present on the occasion.

SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS MILITARY DELEGATION

0W200848Y Peking NCNA in English 0814 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Eric Kronmark, minister of defence, received and had a friendly talk with all the members of the Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, at the Defence Ministry this morning. Present at the meeting were General Stig Synnergren, Swedish supreme commander, Vice-Admiral D. Arvas, chief of the Joint Service Staff of the Defence Ministry, and Major-General Bengt Liljestrang.

Kronmark expressed welcome to the Chinese delegation on behalf of the Swedish Government. He said he hoped the Chinese delegation's visit would strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and between the two armies.

Chang Ai-ping thanked Kronmark for the meeting and conveyed greetings to him from Chinese Defence Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien.

Accompanied by Bengt Lundvall, commander of the Swedish Navy, the delegation visited a naval base and coastal defence units near Stockholm to the warm welcome of officers and men there. The delegation today heard an account of the naval base and the defence units, toured an underground dockyard, naval warships and other installations and saw landing and mining exercises. On June 17, the delegation visited the underground civil defence centre here.

CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES 11TH YUGOSLAV CONGRESS

0W191350Y Peking NCNA in English 1336 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in a message today most warmly greets the 11th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and wishes it every success. The message reads:

On behalf of all members of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sends its warmest greetings to the 11th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and through it, to all members of the league and the Yugoslav people.

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The League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Tito, outstanding leader of the people of all nationalities in Yugoslavia, has applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of Yugoslavia. Unswervingly leading the people of the whole country in a persistent revolutionary struggle over the decades, it has won continuous victories in the cause of socialism.

In World War Two, the Yugoslav Communist Party mobilized the masses, organized an armed force to fight heroically and strenuously against the German and Italian Fascist aggressors and founded a people's Yugoslavia after making heavy sacrifices. After liberation, by developing the glorious revolutionary tradition and persevering in independence and initiative, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has established a socialist self-management system suitable to the conditions at home, roused the socialist initiative of the working class and other working people, and promoted the rapid development of the national economy. The league immensely treasures and gallantly defends Yugoslavia's independence and sovereignty. Acting on the proposal of Comrade Tito and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia has built an all-people defence system and is prepared at all times to repulse any aggressors. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia firmly adheres to the foreign policy of non-alignment, resolutely combats imperialism and hegemonism, safeguards unity among the non-aligned and other developing nations and supports the people of various countries in their struggle to strive for and defend national independence and oppose aggression. It has thus won appreciation and acclaim from the people of various countries.

We are convinced that the 11th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will formulate its future policy and tasks on the basis of summing up experience and successes gained since the 10th congress, and will certainly further mobilize the people of all nationalities in Yugoslavia to win new victories in the cause of socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

China and Yugoslavia shared a common experience in history. After victory in revolution, both persevered in the policy of building socialism independently and intitiatively. In recent years, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have grown steadily. President Tito's successful visit to our country last year and the talks held between Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng and President Tito have brought relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia to a new stage of all-round development. We are deeply convinced that the revolutionary friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in their future joint struggle will definitely develop further and be strengthened.

May the 11th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia be crowned with every success!

MILITARY DELEGATION MEETS YUGOSLAV DEFENSE SECRETARY

OW17220Y Peking NCNA in English 0155 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Federal secretary for national defence, received all members of the visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation with Yang Yung as leader and Liao Han-sheng as deputy leader here today.

Ljubicic extended warm welcome to the delegation and expressed satisfaction with cooperation between the armies of Yugoslavia and China. This, he said, will undoubtedly further promote cooperation between the two countries in other fields.

Yang Yung conveyed to Ljubicic the cordial greetings of Hsu Hsiang-chien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence. After expressing his thanks, Ljubicic asked Yang Yung to convey his best regards to Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien.

Speaking on behalf of the Chinese delegation, Yang Yung thanked the Yugoslav comrades for their cordial hospitality to the delegation.

Talks were held by two sides in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present at the reception were General Dusan Vujatovic, assistant secretary for national defence, General Ilija Radakovic, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, and others. Kang Chi-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was also present.

Received by Grlickov

OW171442Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, received here this afternoon the Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Yang Yung with Liao Han-sheng as deputy leader.

During a friendly conversation, Comrade Grlickov warmly welcomed the Chinese delegation to Yugoslavia on behalf of the Executive Committee and the presidency of the Central Committee of the league. He expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries and cooperation between the two armies. He hoped that Sino-Yugoslav relations would grow further and in an all-round way. He also acquainted his Chinese guests with the preparations and the major tasks of the forthcoming 11th congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

On hand were Ilija Radakovic, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Joze Jakic, head of the Department of Anti-Chemical Warfare. Kang Chi-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia, was present on the occasion.

Decorated by Air Force

OW171441Y Peking NCNA in English 1243 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--General Enver Cemalovic, assistant secretary of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence and commander of the Air Force of the Yugoslav People's Army, today awarded Yang Yung, leader of the visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation and deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, and Chang Chi-hui, member of the delegation, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force and a well-known combat hero, with golden medals, the highest honour of the Yugoslav Air Force. General Enver Cemalovic also granted Chang Chi-hui a certificate of honorary pilot of the Yugoslav Air Force for his merit exhibited for the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

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The delegation called at the headquarters of the Yugoslav Air Force this morning and was warmly received by General Enver Cemalovic and other army leaders. The delegation visited an air base nearby.

Hosts Banquet in Belgrade

OW171718Y Peking NCNA in English 1606 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--The visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation with Yang Yung as leader and Liao Han-sheng as deputy leader held a reciprocal banquet here today. Attending the banquet were General Petur Matic, first deputy federal secretary for national defence; General Dzemil Sarac, secretary of the Conference Committee of the League of Communists in the People's Army; General Enver Cemalovic, assistant secretary for national defence and commander of air force of the People's Army; General Ilija Radakovic, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Army; General Branislav Joksovic, General Nikola Pejinovic and Lieutenant General Asim Hodjic, assistants to chief of the General Staff of the People's Army; and Lieutenant General Joze Jakic, head of the Department of Anti-Chemical Warfare.

Yang Yung and Petar Matic proposed toasts at the banquet. Yang Yung said that wherever the Chinese delegation went, it was given a warm welcome. This has left a deep impression on us. All this has vividly embodied the spirit displayed in the talks held in Peking last year between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Josip Broz Tito. The friendly relations between the peoples and armies of our two countries are growing daily."

He expressed admiration for the strategic principle of all-people's defence put forward by Comrade Tito and its implementation. He warmly praised the fruitful efforts made by Yugoslav comrades-in-arm to strengthen the national defence buildup.

He said: "Through this visit, understanding between us has been deepened and our friendship enhanced and we have learned from your useful experience." Concluding, he expressed the conviction that relations between China and Yugoslavia will become ever closer and their friendship develop with each passing day.

Petar Matic said: "It is very natural that relations between Yugoslavia and China have developed steadily, for both countries have won their freedom and liberation through their own efforts and are all working hard for transforming and building their own countries."

He continued: "The armies of our two countries are all making efforts so as to develop and grow in strength, and, if necessary, to defend the revolutionary fruits of their countries. All of us are fighting against imperialism and hegemonism."

"History has told us," he said, "it is necessary to be well prepared against threats coming from any side." In conclusion, Petar Matic expressed the hope that there will be broader cooperation and more frequent contacts between the armies of the two countries.

The banquet proceeded from beginning to end in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Kang Chi-min, charge d'affaires at interim of the Chinese Embassy, was also present at the banquet.

Given Farewell Dinner

OW180052Y Peking NCNA in English 0829 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--General Stane Potocar, Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, gave a farewell dinner yesterday evening in honour of the Chinese military goodwill delegation. Delegation leader Yang Yung, deputy leader Liao Han-sheng and all its members were present. The dinner proceeded in a most cordial atmosphere and was permeated with friendship among comrades-in-arms. The hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the overall development of relations between the two countries and to the further strengthening of cooperation between the two armies.

Present at the dinner were General Ilija Radakovic, deputy chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant-General Joze Jakic, director of the Department of Anti-Chemical Warfare, Major-General August Vrtar, deputy director of the Political Department of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence, Major-General Slavko Buncic, commander of the armoured force, Major-General Ilija Trbovic, commander of artillery and others.

Kang Chi-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was also present.

Departs for Home

OW191254Y Peking NCNA in English 1249 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--A Chinese military goodwill delegation left here for home this afternoon after a visit to this country.

General Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, accompanied the Chinese guests to the airport. Bidding farewell to each other, hosts and guests warmly shook hands and embraced beside the plane.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were General Ilija Radakovic, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, Lieutenant General Joze Jakic, head of the department of Anti-Chemical Warfare, and Major General August Vrtar, deputy director of the Political Department of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence. Kang Chi-min, Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, was also on hand.

TENG YING-CHAO RECEIVES OUTGOING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

OW200923Y Peking NCNA in English 0824 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Nicolae Gavrilescu, Romanian ambassador to China who is at the end of his term of office, and Mrs Gavrilescu, here this morning. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere the Chinese and Romanian comrades reviewed with satisfaction the development of Sino-Romanian friendship said their farewells.

Present were Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hsiang Chung-pu, deputy director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department; and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department. Minister-Counsellor Ion Dorobantu of the Romanian Embassy in Peking was present.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO IRAN

Iranian Foreign Minister's Luncheon

OW162106Y Peking NCNA in English 2047 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--Iranian Foreign Minister 'Abbas 'ali Khal'atbari gave a luncheon today in honour of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Attending the luncheon were also Ho Kung-kai, director of the Department of African Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; Chou Chueh, acting director of the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and others who are accompanying the Chinese foreign minister on the visit. Present were Chinese Ambassador to Iran Chiao Jo-yu and Chinese Embassy officials.

Attending the luncheon on the Iranian side were Shilati, deputy foreign minister for parliamentary affairs; Ghadimi, deputy foreign minister for cultural affairs; 'Abbas Aram, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and former Iranian Ambassador to China; Mahmud Esfandiari, Iranian ambassador to China, as well as high-ranking Iranian officials and noted figures from press circles.

The Iranian minister of foreign affairs made a toast first. He said that there existed time-honoured historical relations between Iran and China and that the traditional intimate and friendly relations have been renewed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said he rejoiced over Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit which is being made at the right moment. The visit itself demonstrates the very friendly and close relations between the two countries, he said.

The Iranian foreign minister pointed out that due to intervention by certain foreign forces recently, there has emerged a situation in Asia and Africa which poses a threat to world peace. That is why the Chinese foreign minister's arrival at this juncture for a visit and exchange of views has filled the hosts with greater elation, he said.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua in his toast expressed gratitude for the kind invitation extended to him to visit Iran. After recalling the history of friendly relations between the Chinese and Iranian peoples, he said that tribute should be paid to the Iranian people who have in modern times carried out a heroic and persistent struggle for upholding their national independence.

The Chinese foreign minister pointed out that common historical sufferings of the two peoples have enabled them to appreciate each other's sentiments more easily, while common problems facing the two peoples have enabled them both to approach the problems from a realistic point of view, and all this has provided a sound foundation for the development of relations between the two countries and their peoples.

Huang Hua said that the development of relations between the two countries since the establishment of their diplomatic relations has been satisfactory. He stressed that the further strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries accords with the aspirations of the two peoples and the requirements of the present times. The Chinese people hope to see a strong and prosperous Iran and they believe that Iran likewise hopes to see a strong and prosperous China, he said.

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The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the health of the leaders of the two countries.

The Chinese foreign minister this morning laid a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty Reza Shah the Great, father of Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Meeting With Shah

OW171700Y Peking NCNA in English 15533 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, shahanshah of Iran, received and gave a luncheon in honour of the visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the Niyavaran Palace here today. The shah had a conversation with Foreign Minister Huang Hua on the present international situation and matters of common interest as well as the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Huang Hua conveyed to the shahanshah the regards from Chairman of the Communist Party of China and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Yeh Chien-ying and other Chinese leaders. The shah expressed his thanks and, in return, asked Huang Hua to convey his regards to Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders.

The conversation proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Chiao Jo-yu, Chinese ambassador to Iran; Ho Kung-kai, director of the African Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; and Chou Chueh, acting director of West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry and others.

Present on the Iranian side were Foreign Minister 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari, Iranian Ambassador to China Mahmud Esfandiari, director-general for Asian and African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry S.H.V. Sanadaji, and director of the Seventh Political Department of the Foreign Ministry 'Abbas Mo'tamed.

Sees Prime Minister

OW171702Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Jamshid Amuzegar, prime minister of the Imperial Government of Iran, received Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the Prime Minister's Office here this morning. They had a cordial and friendly talk. Foreign Minister Huang Hua conveyed Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng's regards to the prime minister who, in return, asked Foreign Minister Huang Hua to convey his regards to the Chinese premier.

Present on the occasion were Chiao Jo-yu, Chinese ambassador to Iran; Ho Kung-kai, director of African Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and others.

Present on the Iranian side were Arsalan Nayerpour, director-general of the Department of Administrative Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and 'Abbas Mo'tamedi, director of the Seventh Political Department of the Foreign Ministry.

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Departs for Home

OW171920Y Peking NCNA in English 1903 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party wound up their official visit to Iran and left Teheran for home by air tonight. They were seen off at the airport by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Abbas 'Ali Kahl'atbari and other high-ranking officials. Present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador to Iran Chiao Jo-yu and Chinese Embassy officials.

Departure Statement

OW180228Y Peking NCNA in English 0216 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 17 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said that his visit to Iran is a complete success, in an airport press statement here as he was leaving for home after an official visit to this country.

"We express our heartfelt thanks to the Imperial Government of Iran and the Iranian friends for their friendly and warm hospitality," he said.

The Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi had given dinners in his honour and had cordial and friendly talks with him during his visit, he said. The Iranian prime minister and foreign minister also had sincere and friendly talks with him and his party. All this, Huang Hua noted, "fully showed the deep traditional friendship existing between our two peoples and the broad and bright prospects for developing the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries".

Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of the shahanshah of Iran, gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese foreign minister at the Ashraf Palace this evening and had cordial and friendly talks with him before the dinner.

Talks were held between Huang Hua and his Iranian counterpart 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari here this afternoon on the African, Middle East and South Asian questions and on further development of Sino-Iranian bilateral relations.

Present on both occasions were ranking Iranian Government officials the Chinese Ambassador to Iran and the entourage of the Chinese foreign minister.

Peking Return

OW181326Y Peking NCNA in English 1315 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned here by air this morning from Teheran.

After attending the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Huang Hua, at the head of the Chinese delegation, paid a friendly visit to Zaire, Netherlands, Turkey and Iran.

Huang Hua and his party were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-Foreign Ministers Chang Hai-feng, Ho Ying and Chang Wen-chin.

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On hand at the airport were also: Dia Bazika Tuma-Waku, Zairese ambassador to China, Ph. de Heer, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Netherlands Embassy, Sami Cansen Onaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Turkish Embassy, and Mahmud Taghavy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy here.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT WILLIAM TOLBERT'S VISIT BEGINS

Hua Greeted Tolbert at Airport

OW191400Y Peking NCNA in English 1346 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, arrived here by plane this evening on a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Hau Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, welcomed President Tolbert and the other distinguished guests from Liberia at the airport. As the president alighted from the plane beaming with smiles, Chairman Hua stepped forward and greeted him with a warm handshake.

Chairman Hua said: "You are most welcome, your excellency the president, on your first visit to China." President Tolbert replied: "I have been looking forward to this visit and I am very happy to be here."

Present at the airport were also Li Hsien-nien and Chen Mu-hua, vice-premiers of the State Council; Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chao Fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Wang I-chih, vice-minister of light industry; Liu Fu-chih, vice-minister of culture; Li Ching-chuan, leading member of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Wang Jen-san, Chinese ambassador to Liberia, and several thousand people from the Chinese capital.

President Tolbert's party includes: Florence Chenoweth, minister of agriculture; J. Jenkins Peal, minister of information, cultural affairs and tourism; Estrada J. Bernard, minister of labour, youth and sports; Charles Clarke, minister of state without portfolio; Senator W.V.S. Tubman, Jr., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Liberian Senate; T. Siafa Sherman, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officials of the Liberian Government.

President Tolbert is the fourth head of state from a foreign country to visit China this June. The people of the Chinese capital are jubilant over the vigorous development of China's foreign relations. Today, they gave a warm and friendly welcome to the distinguished Liberian guests from western Africa.

The national flags of China and Liberia were fluttering over the airport today when a grand welcoming ceremony took place. The military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Chairman Hua, President Tolbert reviewed a guard of honour mounted by men from the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

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As President Tolbert and the other distinguished guests from Liberia went round to meet the well-wishers, the airport resounded with the sound of drums and gongs and cheers. Joyous and lively girls danced while others waved colourful streamers and bouquets to express the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people for the distinguished Liberian guests and hail the new development in friendly relations between China and Liberia.

After the ceremony, President Tolbert drove to the guest house in the company of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. Colourful bunting fluttered in the breeze over Ove Changan Boulevard. Huge streamers were inscribed with the slogans: "Firmly support the Liberian people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty", "Firmly support the Third World countries and people in their just, united struggle against hegemonism", "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Liberia", "Long live the great unity of the people of the Third World". Present at the airport were also John Daniel Cox, Liberian ambassador to China, Mrs Cox and diplomatic officials of the Liberian Embassy in Peking. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

Li Hsien-nien, Tolbert Talks

OW201349Y Peking NCNA in English 1340 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, held talks here this morning with William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia. Taking part in the talks on the Liberian side were: T. Siafa Sherman, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Florence Chenoweth, minister of agriculture; J. Jenkins Peal, minister of information, cultural affairs and tourism; Estrada J. Bernard, minister of labour, youth and sports; Charles Clarke, minister of state without portfolio; Senator W.V.S. Tubman, Jr., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Liberian Senate; John D. Cox, ambassador of Liberia to China; Gerald Padmore, deputy minister of finance; Robert Ellis, Jr., deputy minister of health and social welfare; J. Too Williams-Cassell, deputy minister of local government, rural development and urban reconstruction; John Sherman, deputy minister of commerce, industry and transportation; H. Nehemiah Cooper, physician to the president; Aloysius H. Farrah, assistant minister of education for administration; Paramount Chief Saku Vainga of Tewor Chieftdom of Grand Cape Mount County; Julius C. W. Kroma, private secretary to the president; and Ernest Dennis, Thomas Bestman and James Cooper.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chao Fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Wang Jen-san, Chinese ambassador to Liberia; Ho Kung-kai, director of the African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; Mou Yung-mao, deputy department director of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Tai Pei-chen and Fu Shun-ho, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW181806Y Peking NCNA in English 1741 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the June 19 editorial of the PEOPLE'S DAILY entitled "A Warm Welcome to the Distinguished Liberian Guests":

With great joy, today we warmly welcome the distinguished guests from Liberia, west Africa. President William Richard Tolbert, head of state of the Republic of Liberia, has made light of a long journey to China for a state visit. A major event in the relations between China and Liberia, this is of great importance to the furtherance of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and promotion of friendship between the two peoples.

The Liberian people waged a prolonged struggle over the past few centuries to oppose the colonizers' criminal slave trade and get rid of imperialist and colonialist enslavement, winning the sympathy and support of the people of the world. Under the leadership of President Tolbert, the Liberian Government has in recent years made progress in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy through self-reliance, achieving self-sufficiency in grain, "diversifying" the economy and "Liberianizing" enterprises of foreign capital.

Externally, the Liberian Government pursues a policy of peace and non-alignment, stands for African unity and unification and supports the national liberation movements in southern Africa and the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people against Israeli aggression. Liberia opposes the invasion of Africa by superpower-controlled mercenaries and their interference in the internal affairs of Africa and stands for solving the problems of Africa by Africans themselves. With President Tolbert's active promotion, a conference was held last March in Monrovia attended by the heads of state of six west African countries. The conference successfully ironed out the differences between Guinea, Senegal and the Ivory Coast, normalizing relations between the three countries. All this shows Liberia is playing a positive role in international affairs and has made beneficial contributions to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism.

The seething African continent is now in a period of thorough awakening. The African countries and people are advancing triumphantly on the road of united struggle and constantly dealing heavy blows at imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and Zionism.

On the other hand, the African people have come to see that the two superpowers are contending fiercely for hegemony in Africa to serve their own interests and that this has become the root cause of the turbulence in present-day Africa. Soviet social-imperialism is engaging in unbridled aggression and expansion in Africa. It has time and again sent Cuban mercenaries to fan the flames of war in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Zaire, unscrupulously interfered in the internal affairs of African countries and affairs among African countries, split and undermined the unity of African countries and tried its utmost to seize strategic positions, plunder strategic resources and control strategic gateways so as to outflank and encircle West Europe and intensify its contention with the other superpower for world hegemony. Numerous facts prove that Soviet social imperialism has become the most dangerous enemy of the African countries and people. The Soviet Union's persistent acts of hostility toward the African people have incurred resistance from more and more African countries and people. At present, the struggle on the African Continent against interference, control, subversion and aggression by hegemonism is growing rapidly. The victories won by the army and people of Zaire in defeating the mercenary invaders in Soviet-Cuban pay, in particular, reflected the development and growth of the African united front against hegemonism. So long as the African people close their ranks, unite with all possible forces, and persevere in struggle, they will surely shatter the aggressive schemes of hegemonism and win still greater victories.

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Liberian Struggle Against Hegemonism

OW180807Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Excerpt] Freetown, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Republic of Liberia, under the leadership of President William R. Tolbert, has made significant contributions in Africa's struggle for unity against hegemonism. These have been achieved by Liberia adhering to a foreign policy based on a concern for peace, neutrality and non-alignment; by her maintaining a position of opposition to hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism; and by her safeguarding her national independence and state sovereignty.

Since independence in 1847, the Liberian people have continued a protracted struggle to safeguard their national independence. In recent years, in face of intensified super-power rivalry, (in particular Soviet aggression and expansion in Africa), Liberia has been resolutely opposed to outside interference in African internal affairs. She has upheld the principles of closer African unity and the settlement of differences through negotiation. In 1976, the Liberian Government condemned Soviet-Cuban armed intervention in Angola and demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angola. Last year, President Tolbert warmly praised the Zairian people for their valiant struggle and great victory in ousting the Soviet mercenary invasion and safeguarding their territorial integrity. In May, this year, when Zaire was again invaded by the Soviet mercenaries, the Liberian Government immediately declared that it considered any attack on an African country as an attack against the whole of Africa.

Liberia cannot sit idly by. Since Soviet social imperialism stirred up war in the Horn of Africa, Liberia has appealed to the two sister states of Ethiopia and Somalia, to solve their disputes through peaceful means and has opposed the fratricidal African war.

President Tolbert stressed: "We must do everything in our power to prevent the systematic disintegration of African unity." "It is only through unity that the common objective of total political and economic emancipation for the peoples of Africa will be achieved," he added.

Under the sponsorship of the Liberian head of state, the heads of state of six African states--Guinea, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Gambia, Togo and Liberia--held a meeting in Monrovia and through peaceful negotiations settled the prolonged differences between Guinea on the one hand and the Ivory Coast and Senegal on the other, and reached agreement on the normalization of relations between the three states. This has set an example to other African countries of the way in which they can iron out their differences through their own efforts without foreign interference and at the same time deal a heavy blow to the hegemonism of the two superpowers which has continually created division in Africa.

The Liberian people, who themselves suffered prolonged colonialist and racist oppression, always have sympathy for those southern African people who have yet to be liberated. The Liberian Government has repeatedly issued statements, supporting the southern African people in their just struggle for national liberation and opposing racial discrimination and apartheid. In June, 1976, when the South African authorities brutally suppressed the black students in Soweto who were fighting against racial discrimination, the Liberian Government severely condemned the brutalities of the South African racist regime and pledged moral and material support for the South African black people's struggle. In February 1977, Liberia started a nation-wide drive for a liberation fund to support the liberation struggle of the southern African people.

In less than half a year, the Liberian Government was able to offer some 608,000 dollars to the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

Liberia has firmly advocated the establishment of a new international economic order, taken an active part in regional economic cooperation and attached importance to developing relations of good-neighbourliness and friendship with its neighbouring countries. As a member of the Economic Community of West African States, Liberia has expressed willingness to make efforts to achieve the lofty aims of the community. It signed the Mano River Union with Sierra Leone in 1973 and unified customs tariffs between the two countries last year. To strengthen cooperation in trade and agriculture, Liberia and the Ivory Coast have established a joint ministerial committee. As a signatory of the "Lome Treaty" Liberia has made progress in recent years, in developing economic relations and cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit with some Second World countries.

In the field of state construction, the Liberian Government has paid attention to agricultural development and carried forward a policy of economic "diversification" and "liberalization," thus achieving gratifying successes in developing its national economy.

RWANDA PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA RETURNS HOME

OW181652Y Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jun (HSINHUA)--Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, his wife and his party returned to Kigali, capital of Rwanda by special plane yesterday after concluding his official visits to China and Korea, according to reports from that city.

Present at the airport to welcome the president and his party were Bonaventure Habimana, secretary-general of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, and other high-ranking officials. Wu Shun-yu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Rwanda and other diplomatic envoys of various countries were also at the airport.

Speaking at a ceremony attended by several thousand people held at the airport, the president gave an account of his visits to China and Korea, and praised the friendship among the peoples of Rwanda, China and Korea.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CARTER, TORRIJOS RATIFY NEW PANAMA CANAL TREATY

OW170828Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Panama City, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--The instruments of ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties were exchanged at a ceremony held in the "New Panama Gymnasium" here this afternoon. Panamanian Chief of Government Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Jimmy Carter signed and exchanged the instruments of ratification. This signifies an important victory won by the Panamanian people in their just struggle for the recovery of the canal and the Canal Zone.

Present at the ceremony were Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley.

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Present also were Panamanian President Demetrio Basilio Lakas, cabinet ministers, high officers of the National Guard and representatives of the Corregimientos of the National Assembly as well as one thousand representatives of various social strata of Panama. Omar Torrijos and Jimmy Carter spoke on the occasion.

Ratification Speeches Cited

OW171541Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Panama City, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Panamanian people are the protagonist of the historical process of reestablishing sovereignty over the Panama Canal, declared General Omar Torrijos, chief of the Panamanian Government, at a ceremony here today for the exchange of ratification instruments of the new canal treaties between him and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

He said that "the real protagonist is the Panamanian people. It is they who made the construction of the canal possible with their labour. It is they who have made sacrifices in defence of the sovereignty over the canal. ...It is they who have made it possible for this ceremony of ratification to be held today. Consequently, this victory belongs to the Panamanian people, to whom the prize and acknowledgement should go."

He recalled that his government since coming into office in 1968, has been dedicated to the cause of national liberation with the conviction that "it is more valuable to die on foot than to live on knees." "With this we take over the banners of our foregoing generations and continue the generational mount-scaling of a people who are ready to pay whatever social prices to see that only one flag flies over the whole of their territory."

The general added: "To fight for sovereignty has been the compass of our style of government and a belief that unites America. We understood it was necessary for us to show the world the justification of our cause."

He said: "For the Panamanian people, what is national and what is personal are identical in significance, because they regard the history of their fatherland as their own life."

He stressed: "Today, my most profound felicitation and most affectionate admiration are for the Panamanian people. This victory is theirs; its fruits will be theirs. The fruits are earned with blood and sacrifices; so the people know how to defend them."

In his speech U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that under these new Panama Canal treaties, "our two governments undertake to maintain the neutrality and security of the canal. At the same time, we reaffirm our commitment to respect national sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention." He expressed the hope that the transition would be effective.

Report on Rally, Press

OW171812Y Peking NCNA in English 1759 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Panama City, 16 Jun (HSINHUA)--A mammoth rally of over 200,000 people was held here this afternoon at the "May 5" Square, warmly hailing the exchange of ratification documents for the new Panama Canal treaties between Panama and the United States.

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Panamanian Chief of Government Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Jimmy Carter attended the rally. Also present at the rally were the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela and the prime minister of Jamaica as well as Panama's President Demetrio Lakas.

Hailing from various parts of the country, the participants at the rally sang and danced, holding aloft the national flags of Panama and placards reading, "A people's victory", "No to colonialism; No to neo-colonialism" and "For economic independence".

Both Torrijos and Carter addressed the rally. Torrijos thanked the leaders of Latin American countries present at the rally for their support to the Panamanian people in the struggle to recover the canal. He pointed out that the Panamanian people's "struggle must be carried on", and that "there are many missions to be fulfilled". Vigilance should be maintained, he noted.

Addressing the rally, Carter said: "The new treaties record our mutual commitment to work together to keep the Panama Canal open and secure permanently and make it accessible to vessels of all nations."

The press in this capital carried editorials today hailing the ceremony for exchanging the canal treaties ratification documents.

In an editorial entitled "People's Victory", CRITICA says that as a result of the ceremony, "the presence of colonialism at the heart of our nation begins to fade out." It continues: "The Panamanian people should make another significant stride on the way forward for national and social liberation."

LA REPUBLICA says editorially that the ratification documents exchange ceremony is "a demonstration of the unity, victory and dignity" of Panama, because "the aspiration of several generations of Panamanians has come true with the signing of the new Panama Canal treaties." The editorial lays special stress on the fact that the just cause of the Panamanian people has earned support and solidarity from countries in Latin America and the world. "All the countries south of the Rio Grande are steadfastly on our side. Our victory which we are celebrating comes undoubtedly from their powerful support," the editorial notes.

Minister Issues Declaration

OW161840Y Peking NCNA in English 1756 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Panama City, 15 Jun (HSINHUA)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla issued a declaration to the press today over the forthcoming ceremony for the exchange of the ratification instruments of the new Panama Canal treaties between Panama and the United States.

The declaration says that the ceremony to be held tomorrow, "will be marked by dignity and respect which will be shown us by the presence at the ceremony of leaders from various countries."

Referring to the rally to be held at the "May Fifth" Square here reaffirming the country's sovereignty, the declaration says "we will unconditionally dedicate the courage, solidarity and pride of a free people to any people who are fighting for their independence and liberty."

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The declaration goes on to say: "In the most critical moments of the canal negotiations, the solidarity extended by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica and Jamaica is something beyond doubt," and Panama will, through the leaders of these countries, "convey to their peoples profound and eternal gratitude." It is reported that a ceremony will be held here tomorrow at which the Panamanian chief of government, Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Carter will confirm ratification of the new Panama treaties, the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica as well as the Jamaican prime minister will attend the ceremony.

CHI PENG-FEI, NPC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MEXICO

OW161336Y Peking NCNA in English 1327 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the National People's Congress of China led by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to Mexico at the invitation of the National Congress of Mexico. Accompanying Chi Peng-fei on the visit is his wife Hsu Han-ping.

On behalf of Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Senators of Mexico, Jesus Cabrera Munoz Lede, president of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Chamber of Senators of Mexico, welcomed the Chinese delegation at the airport. He was accompanied by a Mexican delegation of 9 senators and 5 deputies which is specially organized to receive the Chinese delegation. Among those present at the airport were Virginia Chapa, president of the Mexican Society of Friends of People's China, and other Mexican friends as well as Chinese residents in Mexico. Also present at the airport were Chinese Ambassador Liu Pu and his wife, other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese students studying in Mexico.

At the official salon of the airport building, Jesus Cabrera made a speech of welcome to the Chinese delegations. He extended to Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei and other members of the Chinese delegation "the most cordial and hearty welcome to the land of Mexico". Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mexico, he said, there have been excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and governments of the two countries. The two governments hope to carry on cooperation in all fields of work and also increase and develop the excellent relations of friendship. He expressed his most sincere wishes that "our meeting will be beneficial to the Chinese people and the Mexican people whom we represent".

In a written statement Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei expressed his deep gratitude to the Mexican friends for their welcome. He said that "both China and Mexico are countries of the Third World. The friendly contacts between our two peoples date back to remote times." He added that "for us it is a great honour and pleasure to have the opportunity to visit this friendly country, to hold friendly meetings and make extensive contacts with leaders and the brotherly people of Mexico, and to know the achievements made by Mexico in various fields. We hope that our visit will contribute to the growth of mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries". In the company of Jesus Cabrera, the Chinese delegation this afternoon laid a wreath at the monument marking the independence of Mexico and honouring the memory of those Mexicans who fell in the battles for the independence of their country.

DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR NATIONAL FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE

OW191542Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Well over 5,000 delegates from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to the coming National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning From Taching and Tachai have arrived in Peking.

They paid respect to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here yesterday. Delegates from Yen-an, centre of the Chinese revolution during the war years, watered the pine trees around the memorial hall with 13 buckets of water they had specially brought from the Yenho River from which Chairman Mao drew his water during his 13-year stay in Yen-an.

The delegates also visited an exhibition in memory of Comrade Chou En-lai in the Museum of Chinese History.

Hua Presides at Opening

OW200854Y Peking NCNA in English 0847 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng presided over the opening session of the National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade on Learning From Taching and Tachai here this afternoon.

Convened by decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the conference is the largest held on finance and trade since liberation. The 5,000 delegates include leading cadres at various levels and representatives of advanced collectives and individuals. They will exchange experience and take decisions on how to make their work help the national economy in the new period develop at high speed and accelerate the modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defence by the end of the century.

Chairman Hua wrote an inscription for the conference which reads: "Develop the economy and ensure supplies, and do a good job of finance and trade in the spirit of Taching and Tachai to help develop industry and agriculture quickly and wholeheartedly serve the daily needs of the people." This is the orientation for China's 12 million financial and trade workers.

The auditorium of the Great Hall of the People had large portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum, flanked on either side by five red banners.

At three p.m., Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing mounted the rostrum and took their seats. The hall resounded with prolonged thunderous applause.

Also seated at the front of the rostrum were other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Wang Chen and Ku Mu. In addition, Lo Jui-ching, a leading member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, was present.

Seated on the rostrum were leading members of financial and trade departments and representatives of advanced collectives and model financial and trade workers from all over the country. Many are sales clerks, workers in state purchasing departments, cashiers, barbers and cobblers. Some are in Peking for the first time. They will join party and state leaders in discussing policies and plans for financial and trade work.

Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien delivered an important speech in which he discussed the importance of keeping to the principle of self-reliance and keeping the initiative in one's own hands in building China into a modern, powerful socialist country. The speech also dealt with the following questions: One, the role of financial and trade work; two, grasp class struggle in financial and trade work; three, improve management of financial and trade work; and four, strengthen party leadership over financial and trade work. The speech was punctuated by warm applause.

Also seated on the rostrum were leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee and of ministries and commissions under the State Council, general departments of the People's Liberation Army and the National Defence Science and Technology Commission, as well as members of the conference's leading group.

PARTY EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR PEOPLE IN NORTHERN SHENSI

OW170604Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jun--Under the title "Party Central Committee Shows Concern for People of an Old Revolutionary Base Area in Northern Shensi," PEOPLE'S DAILY on 15 June frontpaged a report on how a leading comrade of the party Central Committee made an important directive concerning letters written by people in Chihtan County and instructed the leading comrade of the Shensi Provincial Party Committee to "make up his mind to build the old base area well."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY report said: Yen-an and northern Shensi are the old base areas of the Chinese revolution. After nationwide liberation, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao showed enormous concern for the people of northern Shensi and gave important instructions on several occasions on doing a good job in economic and cultural construction in northern Shensi. During the Great Cultural Revolution, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, as well as other leading comrades of the party Central Committee and State Council, called a special meeting to study problems concerning northern Shensi's construction. When revisiting Yen-an in 1973, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou personally told leading party and government comrades in Yen-an Prefecture: No sooner had we won nationwide victory when Chairman Mao thought of Yen-an and sent a message to its people. Chairman Mao's Thought has won great victories throughout the country. Yen-an is well known to the whole world, but certain people who live there still suffer hardships. The people in Yen-an nurtured us until we won nationwide victory. We feel sorry for the people in Yen-an! We are doing practical work, but how can we explain all this to Chairman Mao and face him.

Premier Chou was so saddened that tears gushed from his eyes.

Over the past few years, the masses have been mobilized under the leadership of comrades of the Shensi Provincial Party Committee and those of Yen-an Prefecture, and certain achievements have been made in Yen-an Prefecture. However, all the masses' problems has not yet been satisfactorily solved.

Recently many people told the party Central Committee about the bitterness of the masses and the work style of cadres in Chihtan County and other localities. On 4 June a leading comrade of the party Central Committee issued an important directive to the leading comrade of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee. The directive reads: "Recently, many letters have been received indicating serious problems in revolution and construction in Chihtan County. I recall that in the past I sent you similar materials for your perusal. I am now forwarding to you a report carried by the internal journal of the PEOPLE'S DAILY entitled "Serious Problems Exist in Chihtan County" and a report written by an NCNA reporter entitled "Many Cadres in Chihtan County Violate Law and Discipline and Persecute Commune Members." I hope you pay serious attention to this matter and make up your mind to build the old base area well." The directive also points out that "nobody is allowed to vindictively attack those who wrote the letters under any pretext." The directive of the leading comrade of the party Central Committee sufficiently demonstrates his profound concern for people in the old base area in northern Shensi. He will surely help push forward revolution and production in Yenan Prefecture.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY ON IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC CRITICISM

HK200137Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 12 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Attach Great Importance To Handling Well People's Letters and Visits"--see shorter version published on page E 4 of the 13 June DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly after the eleventh party congress, the number of letters and visitors received by various localities and units has risen sharply. In some localities and units, the increase has risen by several times or even scores of times. Take this paper for example, letters from the masses have increased 30-fold in the last 8 months. This shows that, since the removal of the "gang of four," the masses of cadres and people have boundless faith in the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They are concerned about the future and destiny of the state and the revolutionary cause of the party and people. They have broken their spiritual shackles and dare to reflect their own aspirations and demands to the party organization, expose various crimes of the "gang of four" and their factional setups and the improper bourgeois style of cadres in violation of law and party discipline. They are actively and enthusiastically offering criticism and suggestions in all fields of work. This is an excellent chance and an important indication of the vigorous political situation which has emerged in our country.

However, it should be noted that a tremendous gap exists among various places in the work of handling people's letters and visits. In some areas, leading members at various levels attach great importance to this work and regard it as a means of combating bureaucratism and strengthening close ties between party and government organs and the people. With leading members paying attention, measures will become effective and important problems reflected by the masses can gradually be solved. Consequently, the number of letters and visits will decrease. This is not the case in some areas. There, leading members evaded contradictions and shirked their responsibilities in solving problems as requested by the people. This resulted in problems piling up. People lost confidence in leading members and went elsewhere in great numbers to complain to higher authorities. Some departments have no cadres specially assigned to handle the work of receiving letters or visitors. Some cadres in charge of this work have been transferred to other duties, so that existing organs handling letters and visits can only deal with them superficially and have no time for investigation and study. It is very difficult for them to carry out work meticulously. Letters cannot be thoroughly dealt with, a heavy backlog has formed and the people are dissatisfied. We should pay adequate attention to such conditions. It is imperative to strengthen leadership and adopt positive measures to solve this problem.

We must attach great importance to letters and visitors. Our party has always regarded letters and visits from the people as an important channel which connects our party and government with the people. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou both personally read and made comments on letters received from the people. They repeatedly enjoined leading departments at various levels to regard this as a means of strengthening ties between the Communist Party and people's government and the people and not adopt the bureaucratic attitude of carelessly ignoring this task. In spite of their busy schedules, Chairman Hua and other responsible comrades of the Central Committee regularly issue instructions on problems reflected in letters and visits from the people and also insist on solving them to set an example for us to follow. We must foster and enhance this fine tradition and work style of the party.

In the current struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," it is of even greater significance for leading members to personally deal with certain letters and visitors. A salient problem revealed by the large number of letters and visitors at present is that in order to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" and their factional setup had wantonly trampled on party discipline and law and framed many people, passed unjust verdicts and fabricated cases. Efforts should be made to properly overturn the framed and fabricated cases and redress unjust verdicts according to party principles and policies, as this is an important political issue in consolidating the gains of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and correcting the detrimental consequences of the sabotage of the Great Cultural Revolution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It is also an important task for us to restore and develop the party's fine tradition and work style, and strengthen the socialist legal system. We must handle people's letters and visitors conscientiously with a great sense of responsibility toward the party and people and with proletarian feelings toward comrades so that many problems can be solved in a timely and rational manner.

Leading departments and cadres must set the pace for making this work a success. According to our understanding, some departments of the Central Committee and State Council and some leading comrades of provincial and municipal party committees are doing this. Some of the ministries of the State Council have stipulated that ministers, vice ministers and directors of political departments must personally spend a day or half a day every month or every week receiving visits from people and important letters must be referred to responsible comrades for study and comment. The provincial party committees of Anhwei, Heilungkiang, Shantung and Szechwan and some prefectural and county party committees have also adopted effective measures to strengthen leadership over this work, and personally grasped some major problems and important cases for study and on-the-spot investigation. They have handled them with great fanfare and have won the wholehearted support of cadres and people. At the same time, we must reinforce and strengthen the organs for handling letters and visits. It is imperative to send cadres who are strong in politics, good in work style, rich in experience and who can cling to party principle and are not afraid to struggle against bad people and things to the organs for handling letters and visits.

Leading organs at various levels must strengthen inspection and supervision. Leading organs are unable to handle all problems, and their main responsibility is in strengthening leadership, supervision and inspection and educating the cadres to enthusiastically handle letters and visits from people and effectively perform this important work entrusted to us by the party and people. Regarding policy problems that party committees at lower level do not have the power to solve, leading organs must clearly stipulate them in black and white. They must support the personnel handling letters and visits in their work, help them solve problems and commend as well as criticize them. Comrades engaged in the work of handling letters and visits must also stand up and courageously hold fast to principle.

As for the handful of diehard bureaucrats, disciplinary actions must be taken against them. If the whole party will pay attention, organizations at various levels will all be able to correctly handle this work and many of the problems can be solved immediately, and the masses need not worry or write letters or go elsewhere to ask for help from higher authorities. This will be beneficial to grasping revolution and promoting production.

We must protect the legitimate rights of letterwriters and visitors. Party members, cadres and people enjoy the democratic right to make complaints and accuse party and government leadership organs. This is stipulated in the party and state constitutions. When dealing with letters and visits, party and government organs at every level must pay attention to protecting those who file complaints and strictly guard against those who take revenge. Such accusations can only be passed to the higher authorities of the organ involved. They absolutely must not be passed back to the unit of the letterwriter or visitor. What is more, they cannot be directly passed to the accused. As for those people who ignore the law and party discipline and dare to suppress democracy and criticism and who strike out in revenge, it is necessary to investigate those conditions thoroughly and severely deal with them. In serious cases, they should be punished in accordance with party discipline and the law of the land. It is imperative to keep letters and visits from the people--this important channel connecting the masses--flowing freely and without interruption so that conditions below can reach the upper levels. With the masses of party members, cadres and people united as one, they will be able to contribute their efforts toward realizing the four modernizations and fulfilling the general task of the new period.

Letters From Workers

OW191636Y Peking MCNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jun (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a letter from Chao Ching-wu, an office worker of the oil corporation of Ningwu County in Shansi Province, criticizing the leadership for violating regulations. An investigation report on this matter is also carried.

Earlier this year, Chao Ching-wu refused the director of the local Bureau of Commerce Fuel for one of the bureau's trucks on credit. He said it was a Bureau of Commerce rule that nobody should buy on credit. If the oil corporation violated the rule, it would set a bad precedent and cause difficulties. The director rejected his advice and answered rudely.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY passed the letter to the party committee of Hsinhsien Prefecture. The party committee sent an investigation team to Ningwu where they verified the facts while the bureau director made a sincere self-criticism.

In an editor's note, the PEOPLE'S Daily states: "The leadership should set an example in observing discipline and implementing rules and regulations. Action is more important than any promise."

Another letter is from a Shanghai worker, Lu Kuang-hai, who asks the leadership to support technical innovations in the repair services.

Lu Kuang-hai is a repair worker with more than 20 years' experience in replacing bases on aluminium kitchen utensils. In 1974 he and several machinists built a semi-mechanized machine to do this job. The time required for changing the one base was cut down from half an hour to three minutes. The innovation, however, was not given due attention by the leadership and not popularized. A third machine was built this year and even though it was shown at a science and technology exhibition sponsored by the Shanghai Bureau of Commerce, the leadership made no move to put it into production.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries the reply of the Shanghai First Bureau of Commerce on their plans to mass-produce the new machine. A report by the paper says that the new machine is simple, practical and low-cost and that it ought to be popularized. The report calls for attention and support to be given to the initiative of the masses.

The paper also carries a letter from a chief train conductor of the Hunan Railway Bureau describing how many passengers volunteer to look after fellow passengers. A fourth letter makes the suggestion that chicken feathers, duck down and the like be collected for export.

Letters from readers making criticisms, commendations or suggestions have been appearing in the PEOPLE'S DAILY and other papers with increasing frequency since the overthrow of the gang of four. Such letters have become an effective channel of communication between the leadership and the masses. Things were not so during the heyday of the gang when a letter of minor criticism might get the writer into serious trouble.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ISSUES GUIDELINES ON HEALTH WORK

OW190421Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 16 June editorial: "An Important Event To Insure the Health and Prosperity of 800 Million People"]

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial says: Under the kind attention of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the National Medical Science Conference has ended victoriously. Our wise leader Chairman Hua attached great attention to this conference. He instructed: "Do a good job in health work and make this medical science conference a success because it is an important event to insure the health and prosperity of 800 million people."

Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh also wrote inscriptions for the conference while it was in session. The instructions by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have charted the course in further implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in public health and in developing health work and medical science research in the new period under new historical conditions.

The editorial says: After the founding of new China, our health work and medical science research have served the health and prosperity of 800 million people under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. We must continue to firmly implement Chairman Mao's directive "in medical and health work put the stress on the rural areas," and uphold the policy of "first, rural areas; second, factories and mines; and third, cities."

We must firmly implement the policy of making prevention the first priority and launch a patriotic health campaign concentrated on eradicating pests and disease in a widespread, thorough and sustained manner. We must uphold the policy of uniting doctors of traditional Chinese and Western medicine, accelerate the combination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine, increase medical science research and medical education, and improve the quality of medical care. We must implement the policy of integrating health work with a mass movement, mobilize the positive factors in all circles, and raise the health standards of the whole Chinese nation.

We must also strengthen scientific research on planned parenthood, control population growth according to plan, and strengthen child and maternity care. We must thoroughly and correctly implement the four major principles of health work. The public health front must regard as its first task the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, thoroughly discredit Lin Biao and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, which is "left" in disguise but right in essence, and completely eradicate its pernicious influence.

The editorial says: The general goal in modernizing medical science and technology is to lay a foundation for China's new unified medicine and new pharmacology before the end of this century and at the same time bring China's medical science and technology up to advanced world standards, with a number of important projects taking the lead. To this end, the conference has adopted an 8-year national program to develop medical science and technology as well as measures to be implemented immediately. The main purpose in realizing the general goal and the 8-year development program is the prevention and cure of common or recurrent diseases that endanger the health of China's 800 million people. Only when this main purpose and other factors have been considered can we uphold the correct orientation of our medical and health work.

The editorial says: The correct road in the development of China's medical science and technology is the combination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine, a road that we have been taking under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and a road that is practical and conforms with China's reality. Chairman Hua recently instructed that it is the bounden duty of this generation to effectively combine traditional Chinese and Western medicine and to quicken the pace. The party committees, public health and mass departments at all levels and the broad masses of medical workers must respond to Chairman Hua's fighting call, pay great attention to combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine, and apply this combination in scientific research, clinical work, medical education and construction of hospitals.

To modernize medical science and technology, we must uphold the policy of walking on two legs--integrating professionals with the masses--and launch a mass movement in a big way. The professional scientific research workers are the backbone of forces of modernizing medical science and technology and should be mainly responsible for the difficult problems. For more than 20 years we have trained a contingent of medical science researchers who are both Red and expert. We must treasure them, show concern for them, and encourage them to emancipate their minds, perform their work boldly, work hard in their research and strive to scale the heights of medical science and technology.

Nursing is also very important. We must step up research in nursing science and give sufficient attention to nurses' training. Attention must also be paid to the millions of public health workers and barefoot doctors who are fighting on the forefront of treating and preventing disease. We must mobilize and unite the two forces--the professionals and the masses--and be successful in summing up the masses' fresh experience. Anyone, whether a professional or an amateur enthusiast, who makes an important contribution to overcoming diseases that seriously menace health should be cited and given awards.

To realize modernization in medical science and technology, we must study foreign countries' advanced medical science and technology and import modern installations and laboratory equipment to improve facilities in our medical science research organizations. The aim of our study and of importing this equipment is to use them for our own purposes and to develop and create our own equipment.

Under existing conditions in our country, we must concentrate our manpower and material and financial resources to fight a war of annihilation in order to develop medical science research. But for most of our units and areas, we must rely primarily on our own efforts and hard struggle, tap our potentials and create our own conditions. We must, while criticizing the gang of four, do away with the "theory of external causes," and reinvigorate our efforts. We must realize that, after more than 20 years' of construction, the potentials in our medical science research are very great. In training medical workers, all places must also rely on their own efforts and tap their potentials.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial concludes: The key to modernizing medical science and technology lies in strengthening the party's leadership. Party committees at all levels must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, firmly consolidate the public health administrative departments, the medical and health units and medical science research organizations. They must pay particular attention to consolidating leading groups, earnestly implement the party's policies, strengthen political and ideological work, and be sure to provide proper logistical support. They must allow the broad masses of medical scientists and medical workers to have at least five-sixths of their time to do their professional work so that they can spend their valuable time enhancing our medical and health work and medical science research and contribute their share to realizing the general task for the new period and to safeguarding the health and prosperity of our 800 million people.

SHANGHAI GROUP SCORES GANG'S 'PHILOSOPHY DICTIONARY'

OW190614Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's mass criticism group: "A Sinister Blueprint for Preaching the Gang of Four's Reactionary World Outlook--On the 'Little Dictionary of Philosophy' Dished up by the Former Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's Writing Group"]

[Excerpts] The "Little Dictionary of Philosophy" dished up by the former Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's writing group is a sinister blueprint for preaching the gang of four's reactionary world outlook of idealism and metaphysics. This little dictionary was concocted under the direct instruction of Chang Chuh-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan. Under the banner of propagating Marxist philosophy, it passed off the gang's anti-Marxist philosophical viewpoints as finalized scientific theses in the form of a dictionary to create a philosophical basis for the gang to push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

It was in October 1972 when the gang and their followers began planning the compilation of the "Little Dictionary of Philosophy." By forming their own compiling group and with much fanfare, they dished out the first edition of the dictionary within a year and sought opinions on it. After Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan dished out two consecutive sinister articles in 1975, the chieftain of the former writing group openly made it known that these two sinister articles would be used at the guiding thought for revising entries in the dictionary.

Consequently, all the sinister fallacies on all-round dictatorship and bourgeois rights spread by Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan were injected into the relevant entries. By 1976 the gang had concocted their counterrevolutionary political program, "the veteran cadres are democrats and the democrats and capitalist roaders" as they stepped up their attempt to usurp party and state power. In concert with the gang's antiparty steps and in line with the sinister instruction for the so-called study of the trend of class struggle, the "Little Dictionary of Philosophy" vigorously preached in its final revised version that there was a bourgeoisie within the party in a flagrant attack on Vice Chairman Teng and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Thus, seizing every opportunity possible, it acted as a trumpeter for the gang in peddling their counterrevolutionary political program.

Philosophy is a tool for class struggle. The opposition and struggle between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics have always been a reflection of class struggle in the realm of philosophy. As an ideology, philosophy must by no means be limited by political viewpoints and must not serve political struggles.

The gang's idealist, metaphysical and reactionary world outlook was their ideological basis in concocting and publishing their revisionist line and also served as the philosophical basis for all their absurd fallacies. However, when they preached these reactionary philosophical concepts, they placed themselves within ring upon ring of materialist halos and donned dialectical laurels one after another to pass themselves off as very revolutionary in order to cover themselves up and fool people. The "Little Dictionary of Philosophy" fully manifested the fake-left and real-right characteristic of the gang, both in its content and in the tactics resorted to in compiling it.

The following is an analysis and criticism of some of the major entries in the dictionary's subdivision on theory that is subtitled: "Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism"

1. Stealthily Passing off Chang Chun-chiao's Theory of the Omnipotency of Consciousness as Marxist Materialism.

The most characteristic manifestation of the gang's subjective idealism was their preaching of the fallacies that consciousness decides everything and is omnipotent, while at the same time donning the cloak of dialectical materialism and using the pretext of attaching importance to the reaction between mental and material things. The section "Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism" was filled with the filthy air of the omnipotency of consciousness. In the entry of consciousness, it disregarded all conditions by one-sidedly exaggerating the reaction between mental and material things, claiming that it is consciousness that pushes society forward. As a matter of fact, this is the idealist cliché discredited long ago by revolutionary teachers.

The motivating force behind the progress of human society must be found in society's material conditions. The history of the development of human society, from slave to feudal society and from capitalist to socialist society, has not been pushed by the mental force of a certain class or a certain great person. Rather, the development stems from the basic social contradiction between the relations of production and productive forces and between the superstructure and economic base, and results from the class struggle in which this contradiction is manifested.

To be sure, Marxism-Leninism plays a great guiding role in the process by which socialism replaces capitalism. There is no question about this. However, it is not the ultimate cause of social change, nor is it the decisive force behind such change. Only when Marxism-Leninism is mastered by the masses in the hundreds of millions can it be transformed into a tremendous material force that pushes society forward. The claim that a certain consciousness is the cause of social progress is nothing but a reproduction of the historical idealist theory that social consciousness decides social being.

This theory of the omnipotency of consciousness is also reflected in a concentric way in the section on "Historical Materialism" of the "Little Dictionary of Philosophy," in which it limitlessly magnifies the reaction of the superstructure and its negation of the basic principle that material production and economic conditions decide social and political relations. Take the entry "Politics and Economy." The commanding and decisive role of politics vis-a-vis economics is one-sidedly emphasized, but there is not a single word about the party's political line, principles and policies which are decided by the situation of economic development and must reflect the need of economic development and serve the economy.

Under the entry on the economic base and the superstructure in its final revised version, it has gone so far as to peddle Chang Chun-chiao's sinister ideas by claiming that the question of which class holds the leadership power decides which class owns the factories and enterprises and what essentially is the nature of the economic base. This is an obvious fallacy that the superstructure decides the nature of the economic base.

2. Distorting the Principle "One Divides Into Two" and the Dialectical Relationship Between the Identity and Struggle of the Aspects of a Contradiction.

Under the entry of "One Divides Into Two," the "Little Dictionary of Philosophy" offers the nonsensical and preposterous conclusion that the core of this principle is in the word "divide." This is a flagrant revision of dialectical materialism. This so-called "division" of the nature of things, as discussed one-sidedly in the "Little Dictionary of Philosophy" under the entry "One Divides Into Two": By completely rejecting a concrete analysis of the mutual relationship between contradictions, can only split the mutual ties between contradictions and set one against the other as absolute opposites. Is this not preaching metaphysics? After listing the various possibilities of separation between matters, the entry goes on to babble about what is claimed as one divides into two being the philosophy of struggle. It one-sidedly exaggerates the identity of the aspects of a contradiction and separates the ties between the struggle and identity of the aspects of a contradiction. It thus describes "one divides into two" only as meaning "struggle."

3. Peddling the Metaphysical "Theory of One Point" Under the Cloak of the "Theory of the Key Point."

This illustrates another metaphysical aspect of this dictionary. For example, under the entry of "Principal and Secondary Contradictions," the relationship between the key link and all other things which rely upon it is cited; yet, the dictionary one-sidedly emphasizes that grasping the key link is grasping the principal contradiction and never mentions the dialectical relationships between the key link and all other things.

Under the entry of the "Theory of the Key Point," it one-sidedly emphasizes the commanding role of politics in military affairs, economy, and professional and technical work, but does not write a single word about the dialectical relationships between military affairs, economy, professional and technical work on one side and politics on the other.

Under the guise of emphasis on the "key point," the dictionary one-sidedly overemphasizes the decisive role of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, political revolution and so on, under certain conditions and tries to lead the readers into extremes. As a matter of fact, it peddles the gang of four's fallacy of the "theory of one point" which aims at replacing economies with politics, production with revolution, the struggle for production and scientific experiment with class struggle, and physical science with philosophy.

While expressly trumpeting the metaphysical "theory of one point," the dictionary pretends to advocate the dialectical "theory of the key point" and uses it as a weapon to attack and label those who genuinely persist in the "theory of everything having two aspects, as "eclecticists."

4. Using Chang Chun-chiao's Theory of All-Round Dictatorship" To Tamper With the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the essence of Marxism, and the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is an important development of this Marxist theory which was made by Chairman Mao. Under six related entries, the dictionary conveys intact the sinister essence of Chang Chun-chiao's "theory of all-round dictatorship" and frenziedly tampers with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Under the entry of "Dictatorship of the Proletariat," it deliberately quotes out of context Chairman Mao's theory on the two aspects of the dictatorship in solving contradictions between the enemy and ourselves both at home and abroad. These words out of context are shown as representing the complete meaning of China's dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to wrongly impress upon the readers the idea that only dictatorship without democracy and suppression exist under the dictatorship of proletariat.

Under the entries which are related to the subject of democracy, the dictionary also only emphasizes that "the aim of implementing democracy is to exercise strong dictatorship." It says nothing about carrying forward socialist democracy in order to bring all positive factors into play and unite with all those who can be united with to serve socialist building.

Because the gang of four compile it, the "Little Dictionary of Philosophy" which they dished out, tampers with and opposes the basic theory of Marxist philosophy. However, their attack method was to sing the tune of safeguarding Marxist philosophy's principle of party spirit in order to cover up their counterrevolutionary principle of factionalist spirit. This reactionary philosophy of the fake-left but real-right is in full accord with the gang of four's counterrevolutionary politics of fake-left but real-right.

First, flaunting the signboard of emphasis on revolutionary mass criticism, the dictionary peddles revisionist sinister ideas. Lengthy passages related to "mass criticism" are found under almost all of its entries. As a matter of fact, it aims at practicing revisionism under the smokescreen of criticizing revisionism and selling idealism and metaphysics behind the mask of criticizing idealism and metaphysics.

Second, the dictionary madly opposes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought under the guise of giving prominence to Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

Third, while harping on the high-sounding tune of revolution it engages in counter-revolutionary tricks.

After the founding of the republic, which was led by Chairman Mao, our party waged repeated struggles against class enemies inside and outside the party. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought grew deep roots in the hearts of the people and rightist revisionism has been criticized and completely discredited. Under these historical conditions, the fake-left and real-right revisionism of Lin Biao and the gang of four emerged. One of its important characteristics was its confusion of people's minds and opposition to Marxism by proceeding from the ultrarightist standpoint and appearing as ultraleftists. With their great deceptive power, they misled certain people. However, no one can hide the radiance of Marxist truth. No matter what counterrevolutionary tricks the gang of four played or whether they adopted an ultrarightist or ultraleftist form, their ultrarightist essence finally was exposed. Like their predecessors, they could not escape from ignominious defeat.

KWANGMING DAILY CITES METHODS OF SOLVING PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION

HK200135Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY Commentator: "Huaite County CCP Committee Has Provided Good Experience in Grasping Education"]

[Text] The CCP Committee of Huaite County, Kirin Province, relies on its own efforts to build schools, thus accomplishing a great feat and providing excellent experience in two aspects.

In 1973, most of the middle and primary schools in Huaite County were dilapidated and needed repair. The county committee made some calculations. If the funds allocated by the state for capital construction and maintenance of schools were used to build schools, at most only 310 schools could be built a year. But, more than 4,400 schools urgently needed to be built or renovated. Additional classrooms were also badly needed and had to be built as quickly as possible. In these circumstances, the county committee was determined to overcome difficulties and arouse the forces of the state, the masses and the schools by "twisting these three forces into one rope" to self-reliantly build schools. As a result, in only four years' time, 8,687 spacious schools with red-bricked walls and grey-tiled roofs were built. This solved the major problem of restoring and developing education in the county and performed a good deed for the people of the whole county. This was an excellent experience.

What had to be done to twist these forces into one rope? Who was going to arouse them and twist them into a rope? It would not do to rely on the Education Department alone to do this. The local party committee had to directly take part in this job. The CCP Committee of Huaite County tackled the task directly and thoroughly to the end. Work was carried out smoothly once the county committee attached importance to it. This was the other excellent experience, which deserves still greater attention. It was more valuable than the experience of building more than the 8,000 schools.

The CCP Committee of Kirin Province fully confirmed these two excellent experiences acquired by the Huaite County Committee. It called an on-the-spot meeting to publicize them to the whole province. An account also needed to be reckoned in Kirin Province. The "gang of four" made a mess of education in Kirin. They closed five universities. More than 4 million square meters of floor space were needed for middle and primary schools. This posed a major and difficult educational problem. Many people believed this difficulty could not be overcome easily. Enlightened by the Huaite County experience, the CCP Kirin Provincial Committee came to realize that it would be possible to overcome an even greater difficulty if the party committees at the municipal, prefectural and county levels were aroused to see the importance of the work of conducting education and directly participate in this work. The experience of Huaite County was convincing. This fine model erected by the provincial committee will surely play a beneficial role on the education front in the whole province.

The severe disruption caused by the "gang of four" brought innumerable difficulties to education. Insufficient school buildings was one of the problems. Some people believed these difficulties were a matter for the Education Department to solve. Actually this problem concerned various quarters and could be solved only with support from various quarters. It could not be solved by the Education Department alone. Only when the local party committee tackled the problem could difficulties be readily overcome. The example of Huaite County has fully testified to this point.

Some comrades realized that education must be grasped by the party committee. They also saw where the difficulties were, but did nothing to overcome them. They did not regard the solution of problems on the education front as something that had to be done without fail, but rather as a matter that could be put aside. They believed people would suffer hunger if agriculture lagged behind and people would suffer a setback if industry did not develop. This was true, of course. But, they also believed the temporary setback in education did not affect the general situation and was not an urgent problem in the least. This was a serious mistake. The old people in Huaite County have a saying: "If students are now hindered in their cultural studies, the four modernizations will be impeded in the future." Whether education is conducted well or poorly has a direct bearing on whether the four modernizations can be realized. How can education be described as unimportant? It takes ten years and even longer to develop capable people. If we do not grasp education tightly now, we will suffer losses in the future. How can one say that education is not presently an important problem?

Some people say that it is easier said than done, that in solving a difficult problem, there must be corresponding manpower, funds and material supplies and none of these three factors is dispensable, and that nothing can be achieved if these are lacking. This sounds rather logical but actually it is wrong. We can make a comparison. Is Huaite County particularly favored by nature? No. It may be similar to or even poorer than the place where you are. Its key to success was self-reliance, plain living and hard struggle. Its leadership was determined to overcome difficulties and relied on the masses to overcome difficulties regarding manpower and financial and material resources, eventually winning a victory. This is why its experience is valuable.

Therefore, to sum up the problem, education must be grasped by the party committee. This is the key to whether education can be developed quickly and on a large scale.

I. 20 Jun 78

E 14

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FANG I AWARDS PRIZES IN NATIONAL MATHEMATICS CONTEST

OW191822Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 June (HSINHUA)--Prizes were awarded to winners ~~at~~ the National Middle School Students' Mathematics Contest at a ceremony here this afternoon. Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and honorary chairman of the contest committee, handed prizes to the 57 winners in the contest.

The ceremony was presided over by Pei Li-sheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and vice-chairman of the contest committee.

Addressing the occasion, Hua Lo-keng, chairman of the contest committee, said that the recent national contest was the first of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic. It received earnest attention from the party, the state and the people. The celebrated mathematician extended hearty congratulations to the winners and encouraged them to sum up their experience conscientiously, steel themselves for the tests of setback as well as success, redouble their efforts and continue their advance.

Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wen-tao announced at the ceremony that the 57 winners would be admitted to institutions of higher learning without having to go through regular examinations. The Ministry of Education would work out specific measures for this with the provinces and municipalities concerned as quickly as possible.

Speaking on behalf of the winning students, 17-year-old Li Chun from Shanghai who won first prize, said that they would live up to the expectations of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and devote their youth to the early accomplishment of the country's four socialist modernizations.

The meeting hall resounded with lively tunes and stormy applause as the top winners, Li Chun, Yen Yung, Hu Po, Wang Feng and Tsao Meng-ling, and the rest of the winners went up the rostrum to receive their prizes. Silk banners were presented to the schools of the five top winners. The banners were inscribed: "Train able people for the four modernizations."

Among those present were leading members of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Scientific and Technical Association, the Ministry of Education and other departments concerned, including Yu Kuang-yuan, Tung Ta-lin, Tung Ti-chou, Yen Chi-tzu, Hua Lo-keng, Chou Pai-yuan, Mao Yi-sheng, Huang Chia-ssu, Pei Li-sheng, Kao Shih-chi, Yung Wen-tao, Li Chi, Liu Chung-hou, Sun Chun-jen and Pai Chieh-fu.

Professor Shiing Shen Chern, an American mathematician of Chinese extraction, attended the ceremony. Also present were noted Chinese mathematicians Su Pu-ching, Chiang Tse-han, Wan Shou-jen, Li Jui-fu, Wu Wen-chun, Chen Ching-jun, Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou, and representatives from the scientific and technical associations and departments of education in the eight provinces and municipalities involved in the contest.

The ceremony was also attended by 2,000 middle school teachers and students in the capital. A programme of music was presented by the junior class of the Central Conservatory of Music.

WRITTEN CHINESE LANGUAGE REFORM COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

OW181359Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jun--The Written Chinese Language Reform Committee recently held a discussion meeting in Wu County, Kiangsu Province, to popularize the common spoken language in the nine provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the southern dialects zone.

During the meeting, educational workers from various places exchanged their experience in popularizing the common spoken language, visited advanced schools and units in Wu County where the common spoken language is successfully popularized and discussed various problems facing them. They also discussed the drafting on an 8-year plan for popularizing the common spoken language throughout the country and the holding of a national conference to exchange experience in teaching the common spoken language.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT TOPS HALF-YEAR QUOTAS

OW150854Y Peking NCNA in English 0842 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese railway workers reached their semi-annual transport targets by June 14, hitting an all-time high. These quotas include freight tonnage, loading, wagon turn-round and transport of major items such as coal, petroleum and chemical fertilizer.

Efficiency improved as a result of the emulation campaign for safe and on-time running. The number of train loads per day has kept increasing in the first five months, averaging 21.4 percent above the same 1977 period.

About one-third of the leading cadres at all levels, from the Ministry of Railways down to administration, stations and sections, have gone to basic units. They have been able to improve their leadership by taking a direct part in work. Leading cadres pay special attention to safe operation, running on schedule and good methods of train formation.

CORRECTIONS TO REPORT ON ORDER IN SEVENTH MACHINE BUILDING MINISTRY

In the item entitled "Order Restored in Seventh Ministry of Machine Building," published on pp # 18-22 in the 1 June DAILY REPORT, p E 19, paragraph four, line two should read: ...In 1973 the factional setup....

Same paragraph, line eight should read: ...case in which several dozen cadres were incriminated.

FUKIEN FIRST SECRETARY AT TRADE UNION WORK CONFERENCE

HK170735Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 16 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpt] The Fukien Federation of Trade Unions held a trade union work conference in Foochow from 30 May to 4 June. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee; Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee; and other comrades attended the conference and spoke. The participants studied Chairman Mao's revolutionary trade union movement theory, Chairman Hua's instructions on trade union work and the circular of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on convening the ninth congress, and listened to the transmission of the spirit of the seventh enlarged plenary session of the Eighth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the spirit of the National Forum of model workers. They criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four and their close followers in Fukien in pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line, in tampering with the nature, tasks and roles of trade unions, and in vainly attempting to turn trade unions into their tools for usurping party and state power. They summed up the work and experiences of trade unions. They discussed views on and made arrangements for trade union work in the future and prepared the plan for the Fukien delegation to the ninth congress of the National Federation of Trade Unions.

Comrade Liao Chih-kao emphasized in his speech: The working class must persistently adhere to the fundamental principle of "three do's and three don'ts" established by Chairman Mao and wholeheartedly serve the people. He demanded that the trade unions thoroughly criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their close followers in engaging in bourgeois factions and in splitting the ranks of the proletariat, and that they unite the worker masses in Fukien to contribute to quickening the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

KIANGSI FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

HK191135Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kiangsi Provincial Federation of Trade Unions recently held a work conference on trade unions in Nanchang. The conference transmitted and implemented the spirit of the circular of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on holding the ninth national congress of trade unions, **thoroughly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four** in sabotaging the work of trade unions and discussed the problem of how to fully make use of trade unions in the new period of socialist revolution and construction. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Yang Shang-kuei and Huang Chih-chen, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee, met with all the comrades who attended the conference. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching spoke at the conference. He demanded that all party organizations throughout the province pay further attention to the work of the Federation of Trade Unions, strengthen the party's leadership over them, do well in designating leadership groups for them and support their work in order to make full use of their role in uniting with, organizing and teaching the whole working class; make full use of their role as main forces in fulfilling the general task for the new period; make them become able assistants of the party; and make more and new contributions in the Long March."

The participants seriously studied the relevant instructions and documents, discussed the province's work on trade unions and vowed to do well in fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The participants said: "In line with the party's basic line and following Chairman Mao's instructions, the Federation of Trade Unions must resolutely and simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation--and do well in mass work. The Federation of Trade Unions must have a communist spirit, unite with and teach the masses of staff and workers and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and modern science and technology to arm the thinking of the staff and workers in order to build the forces of staff and workers into production forces which are highly revolutionary and know technology and their professions well. The Federation of Trade Unions must make full use of their role as communist schools and assistants of the party and organize and mobilize all staff and workers to strive to fulfill the general task for the new period."

The participants urged all provincial federations of trade unions to immediately whip up an upsurge in popularizing, studying and implementing the general task for the new period, continue to mobilize the staff and workers to expose and criticize the gang of four and do well in the third campaign and actively plunge into the "two blows" movement.

The participants said: We must mobilize the staff and workers to respond to Chairman Hua's call and whip up an upsurge in study, seriously conduct the socialist labor emulation campaign, show concern for the daily lives of staff and workers and do well in rectifying the Federation of Trade Unions.

KIANGSI MEETING DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL TASKS

HK190544Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee has convened a provincial work conference on learning from Taching in industry in order to convey and implement the spirits of the national conference on this topic held by the State Council, of the National Capital Construction Conference and of a number of specialized conferences recently held by the State Planning Commission. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference and spoke. Yang Shang-kuei and Huang Chih-chen, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Liu Chun-hsiu, Hsin Chun-chieh, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, Wang Chao-jung and Chao Chih-chien, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee; Fang Chih-chun, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Li Tsu-ken, alternate member of the Central Committee, attended the meeting. Wang Chao-jung made a summation speech. Some 600 responsible persons of departments concerned and from all parts of the province attended the conference.

(Chu Nai-chieh), director of the Industry and Communications Political Department of the provincial CCP Committee, conveyed the spirit of the National Work Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry. The participants seriously studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and the important speeches of Vice Premiers Yu Chiu-li and Kang Shih-en.

The conference hailed the progress of the Taching movement in the province since the smashing of the gang of four. Total value of industrial output from January to May this year amounted to 42.6 percent of the year's plan and was 45.5 percent up on the corresponding period of last year. The output of the major products has greatly increased.

Steel output rose by 110 percent, iron ore by 210 percent, rolled steel by 65.7 percent, coke by 69.5 percent, chemical fertilizer by 110 percent, tractors by 67.7 percent and cotton yarn by 980 percent. The weak links of coal, electricity and transportation have been strengthened. The output of coal mines owned by the whole people fulfilled 45.9 percent of the year's plan and was 31.9 percent up on the corresponding period of last year. The Nanchang electric power grid fulfilled 42 percent of the year's plan, with output up by 33.4 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Total value of output of the national defense industry was 31.4 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

The conference noted: The better the situation, the more important it is to keep clear heads and guard against complacency and slackness. Many shortcomings and problems still exist in the province's industry and communications work. "The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four on the industry and communications front has not developed evenly. In some departments and units, the tasks of investigation remain very arduous. Interference and resistance are still rather great. The gang of four's pernicious influence is very far from being washed away. The problem of lingering fears among some comrades has not yet been solved. In the course of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the 'two blows' movement has not yet been extensively and deeply unfolded. Some leadership groups are still soft lazy and loose due to the protracted interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Problems of chaos, looseness and low standards are particularly prominent in economic work. Most enterprises have not yet reached their previous best levels in the various economic and technical indexes. Even those which have reached their previous peaks still lag far behind the national level. In particular, the phenomena of poor quality products, high consumption of raw materials and great waste are still very serious."

The conference stressed: In order to solve the various problems, fulfill the general task for the new period and complete all this year's plans it is necessary to continue to expose and criticize the gang of four and win total victory in this struggle. "This task remains very arduous as far as our province's industry and communications front is concerned. This is not only manifested by the fact that there is still a lot of investigatory work to do, but the work of washing away the gang of four's pernicious influence is even more arduous. In partnership with Lin Biao, they very seriously interfered with and sabotaged industry and communications for a long time. Their pernicious influence penetrated all areas, seriously corrupting the ideology of our ranks and ruining the party's fine traditions of work style. The gang of four's confidants in Kiangsi all made trouble for many years on the industry and communications front. The majority of the backbone elements of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network in Kiangsi were mixed up in our industry and communications departments, factories and enterprises. The struggle of the cadres and masses on the industry and communications front against the gang of four and their confidants is extremely sharp and fierce. We must continue to battle with our utmost efforts and continue to get a good grasp of investigation work, carrying it through to the end. Our unswerving principle is that everyone involved in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power must be thoroughly investigated, no matter which faction they belonged to in the past and no matter who they are. On the basis of investigation, we must deal with the cases in accordance with the party's policy and in keeping with the nature of the problem, the gravity of the case and the attitude of those involved, following the method of seeking truth from facts."

The conference pointed out: "Throughout the struggle we must launch ceaseless attacks on the gang of four and tightly grasp the following five key links; do a good job of investigation and completely smash the gang of four's factional network; conduct mass 'three great publicities' activities to evoke the masses' profound hatred for the gang of four; contrast the lines so as to wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four; unfold the 'two blows' to dig up the gang of four's social foundation; and do a good job of rectification as practical action to turn chaos to order. We cannot omit one of these five key links."

The conference noted: In connection with exposing and criticizing the gang of four it is also necessary to criticize the line of Lin Biao and his confederates. "Lin Biao and his confederates greatly harmed our province. We did not criticize this very much in the past and it was dropped altogether by the gang of four and their Kiangsi confidants. We must fully appreciate the gravity of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, fully understand its harmful nature and thus completely wash away its influence in all respects. Only in this way can we turn chaos to order, smash the spiritual fetters and greatly liberate our thinking." It is also necessary to get a good grasp of the "two blows" movement and strike blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities and the assaults of capitalist forces.

The conference pointed out: "Grasping seriously and well the study, publicity and implementation of the regulations on industrial management which have been approved by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee is now a major matter on the industrial and communications front. All areas and departments must strengthen leadership and adopt effective measures to make a complete success of this work. We should combine the study, publicity and implementation of the regulations on industrial management with the study, publicity and implementation of the general task for the new period and with all current work. We must also rapidly whip up an upsurge in mass study, publicity and implementation throughout the province.

"In the course of implementation, we should take the regulations on industrial management as the principle and continue to do a good job of straightening out the enterprises so as to speed up the pace of learning from Taching and building Taching-type enterprises and to do a good job of rectifying the leadership groups. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job of building the ranks of workers and study and apply the spirit of the PLA Political Work Conference and the PLA's experiences in political work.

The conference held: "The gang of four's pernicious influence on the question of product quality still exists to a great extent. Phenomena of neglecting quality are still universal. We must seriously deal with these problems and solve them. In connection with publicizing and studying the general task for the new period during July, August and September, the industry and communications departments and units must give free rein to the masses to completely check up on the problems exposed in product quality and reveal all the problems in this respect in the various departments and the various key links." These problems should be analyzed and rapidly solved.

The conference assessed the vast potentials in the province's industry and communications and pointed out: In speeding up industrial development, we should rely primarily on our own efforts, base ourselves on our existing foundation, rely on the existing enterprises, and make great efforts to tap potentials and make technical innovations and carry out reform.

Plans for this work must be formulated well. It is necessary to strengthen scientific research and raise the level of science and technology. It is necessary to unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy, and reach and exceed the previous best levels in the eight economic and technical indexes.

"In capital construction it is necessary to concentrate forces for battles of annihilation, insure the key projects and strictly ban the construction of projects which are not called for in the plan. The limited manpower, materials and financial resources must be used in the places where they are most needed."

The conference called on all leaders to step up study in order to improve their standards of leadership, management and knowledge. They should become thoroughly familiar with production and professional work in their trade within 2 or 3 years. It is necessary to do a good job of implementing the policies on cadres, intellectuals, old workers, etc., and pay attention to caring for the masses' daily life.

BRIEFS

HUAIBEI MINING BUREAU ACHIEVEMENTS--Under the leadership of the party and with the great efforts of staff and workers, Huaibei Mining Bureau overfulfilled the state's coal production plan in the first half of this year by 14 percent 22 days ahead of schedule. At the same time, it also overfulfilled the state's tunnel-digging plan by 31.9 percent 37 days ahead of schedule in the first half of this year. The bureau completed 8 major economic technical indexes between January and May. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK]

KIANGSI STUDENT ENROLLMENT CONFERENCE--A Kiangsi provincial conference on student enrollment for colleges and secondary technical schools was held in Nanchang from 12 to 14 June. Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and all members of the provincial student enrollment committee attended the opening of the conference. Over 100 persons from various departments and all parts of the province participated. The meeting reviewed the success of last year's enrollment work in the province and called on the province to continue to criticize the fallacies of the gang of four and correct unhealthy trends such as going in by the back door. The participants studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng on education, and the documents of the National Education Conference and the National Conference on Student Enrollment, and discussed the work for this year. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK]

KIANGSI FINANCE-TRADE DELEGATION--Kiangsi's delegation to the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade, a 162 member delegation with Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, as its leader, left Nanchang for Peking on the morning of 17 June. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee; Yang Shang-kuei and Huang Chih-chen, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; and Liu Chun-hsiu, Hsin Chun-chieh, Wang Chao-jung and Chao Chih-chien, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee, met with the delegates before their departure. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 78 HK]

I. 20 Jun 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUNAN PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS

HK170508Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan provincial congress of progressive educational units and workers opened in Changsha on the afternoon of 14 June. Some 2,000 old, middle-aged and young professors and teachers are attending the congress, cadres who have completely devoted themselves to education and logistics personnel who have wholeheartedly served teaching. Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Chang Li-hsien, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, (Peng Po-hui), (Shih Hsing-shan), Chang Wen-kuang, (Chao Wen-chieh), (Liu Chun-chao), Liu Yu-o, Teng Yu-chih, Shih Yu-chen, Shang Tzu-chin, Yin Tzu-ming, Kung An-min, Shih Pang-chih, Liu Ya-nan and Liu Shih-hung, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, and (Tung Chao), a responsible person of the Railway Corps College, attended the opening ceremony.

Comrade Wan Ta, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech. On behalf of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, he warmly congratulated the congress.

Comrade Mao Chih-yung said: "The main tasks of the congress are to seriously study the important reports delivered by Chairman Hua at the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC, to study the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference, the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference and the important speech of Vice Chairman Teng at the National Educational Work Conference, to transmit and implement the spirit of the National Educational Work Conference, to discuss the glorious task for the education front during the new period and to study specific measures for promoting education quickly and well. As a result of this conference, we must further mobilize all party organizations throughout the province and the masses of educational workers to strive to quicken the pace of developing our province's education and make new contributions to raising the scientific and cultural levels of the people throughout China and to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

"Comrade Mao Chih-yung noted: Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has consistently occupied a dominant position on the education front since the founding of our country. Under the wise leadership of and with the personal concern of Chairmen Mao and Hua and the party Central Committee, our province's education has developed greatly. The province has set up a force of teachers for the working class that has been tempered and tested. Most educational workers warmly love socialism, are faithful to the party's education and work very diligently."

"The present situation in our province's education front is just as excellent as that of other fronts. Under the guidance of the great strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and on bringing about great order across the country and under the leadership of all party committees, we have scored very great achievements in our struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. In particular, the criticism of the 'two assessments' and the reform of the student enrollment system of institutions of higher learning have had very great repercussions not only in the educational circle, but also in the whole society."

The masses of educational workers are presently promoting education vigorously. The masses of juveniles and youths are studying diligently. The whole society is showing concern for the development of education work and the growth of the new generation.

"The National Educational Work Conference was recently held under the personal concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Vice Chairman Teng delivered an important speech at the conference explaining how to implement Chairman Mao's principle on education under the new historical conditions. He further clarified ideology, line, principles and policies and clearly charted the orientation for educational work during the new period. He formulated an initial blueprint for developing education.

"The National Educational Work Conference was an important conference on deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four, on restoring order and on bringing about great orders across the education front. It was a historical conference on the education front."

"Our country's socialist revolution and construction are now entering a new development period. Following the line of the 11th national party congress, achieving the four modernizations and building our country into a powerful socialist country according to the demand of the general task for the new period constitute the great interests and the most fundamental interests of our whole party and army and of the people throughout the country.

"Education is an important part of the proletarian revolutionary cause. In order to promote education well, we must advance the educational cause pioneered by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation which has a bearing on the major issue of insuring that our party and country will never change color for hundreds of thousands of generations.

"Chairman Hua profoundly noted: 'We must greatly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the people throughout the country and cultivate a great force of intellectuals and workers in order to fulfill the general task for the new period.' These words clearly tell us that fulfilling the general task for the new period depends to a large extent on the development of education. Under the new historical conditions, the education front is responsible for glorious and arduous tasks. The key link to achieving the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. Education is the foundation for cultivating talented scientists and technicians. Education must serve proletarian politics. In other words, it must do everything to fulfill the general task for the new period."

Comrade Mao Chih-yung noted: "We must solve many scientific and technical problems in order to initially build Hunan into an industrial province by 1980, to basically achieve agricultural mechanization and to march forward toward the great target of achieving the four modernizations. Various trades and professions need many talented people. The scientific and cultural levels of the people throughout the province must be greatly raised. We must understand the significance of educational work from the level of implementing the 11th national party congress line and of fulfilling the general task for the new period. We must thoroughly strengthen the party's leadership, adopt effective measures and quicken the pace of educational revolution."

In conclusion, Comrade Mao Chih-yung noted: "The education front is a major disaster area where Lin Piao and the gang of four promoted their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. Both the internal and external wounds are very serious. We must tightly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and do a good job of criticizing one thing, dealing blows at two and rectifying three. In connection with actual conditions on the education front, we must thoroughly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line which was promoted by Lin Piao and the gang of four, restore order, eliminate their pernicious influence and sweep away obstacles to the promotion of education.

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H 3

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"Comrade Mao Chih-yung demanded that all party committees arm the masses of cadres and people with Chairman Mao's teachings and with the number of instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on educational work. It is imperative to give full play to the role of education departments and to vigorously support their work. All education departments must give play to activism and initiative under the unified leadership of the party. They must strengthen investigation and study, get a good grasp on typical examples, sum up experiences, strive to do their tasks and do a good job of becoming the staff officers and assistants of the party committees."

Educational work affects the whole society. Various departments must coordinate with one another to promote education. Various trades and professions must show concern for cultivating talented people and take the initiative in supporting educational work.

"Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report at the opening ceremony. The six parts of the report deal with the following subjects: 1) Our province's educational tasks for the new development period; 2) deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four and rectifying schools well; 3) vigorously improving the quality of education and seriously doing a good job of running key schools; 4) actively conducting scientific research; 5) doing a good job of building a force of teachers; and 6) strengthening the party's leadership over educational work."

HUNAN COUNTY IMPLEMENTS POST RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK160500Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK

[Investigation report on the implementation of "establishing four things and making one assessment" and on the improvement of the leadership style in Liuyang County: "The Implementation of the Personal Post Responsibility System in Running Production Brigades and Teams by Rural Cadres Is Good"]

[Excerpts] The implementation of "establishing four things and making one assessment" and of the personal post responsibility system in running production brigades is an important achievement of the Liuyang County party committee in improving leadership style and methods and in strengthening the revolutionary building of cadres. It is also one of the measures for speeding up the building of Tachai-type counties and for developing agricultural production at high speed.

The four things to be established are:

1. Establish the number of communes and brigades to be run by cadres. Standing Committee members of the county party committee, district and commune secretaries and leaders of work teams of the county party committee must stay in a commune and run a production team. Group leaders of work teams of the county party committee, district and commune cadres and production brigade secretaries must stay in a production brigade and run a production team. Members of the work teams and of production brigade party branch committees must run a production team.

2. Establish work indexes. The communes and production brigades and teams run by cadres must fulfill the indexes for increasing total output, total revenue, contributions, accumulation, reserve, commune members' net income and commune members' food ration, as well as the indexes for reducing production expenses and the birth rate.

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3. Establish the number of labor days. In keeping with Hsiyang County's demand that county commune and brigade cadres labor for 100, 200 and 300 days a year respectively, the Hsiyang County party committee has established the monthly and quarterly number of labor days for different categories of people.

4. Establish demands in work. Every cadre who runs a production brigade or a production team must take the lead in studying theory, culture, science and technology. They must resolutely take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements. They must seriously implement the party's policies, rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants and strive to do ideological and political work well.

Making one assessment means conducting an examination, assessment and comparison every month and every quarter and [words indistinct].

County party committee leaders have taken the lead in running production brigades and teams. By the end of March, the county had 12 Standing Committee members, 41 cadres at and above the level of office and bureau party committees, 13 secretaries of district and county party committees and 11 work team leaders staying in 22 communes and 77 production teams. Some 2,078 county, district and commune cadres and 5,986 members of production brigade party branch committees have stayed in 850 production brigades and 7,490 production teams. Thus, cadres have been stationed at 80 percent of the production brigades throughout the county.

Liuyang County set up the personal post responsibility of system of "establishing four things and of making one assessment" in the running of production brigades and teams by rural cadres on the basis of deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four and of summing up past experiences and lessons. The key point is that secretaries of the county party committee and Standing committee members of the county party committee have first established things for themselves and taken the lead in improving the work style.

Guided by the line of the 11th national party congress and encouraged by the spirit of the Fifth NPC, cadres at all levels in Liuyang County have adopted various measures and improved leadership style and methods, including the implementation of the personal post responsibility system of "establishing four things and making one assessment" in the running of production brigades and teams by cadres. They have already achieved initial success in:

1. Strengthening the sense of responsibility of the cadres who run production brigades and teams.
2. Improving the work style of the cadres who run production brigades.
3. Advancing socialist revolutionary emulation campaigns.
4. Promoting the revolutionary building of organs.

HUPEH DAILY COMMENTATOR PROMOTES POLICY ON CADRES

REEL90330Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 JUN 78 HK

[Excerpts of HUPEH DAILY 16 June frontpage contributing commentator article: "Overcome the Thinking of 'Rather Left Than Right' and Implement the Party's Policy on Cadres"]

[Excerpts] Focusing on the great struggle to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, all party organizations in this province are now conscientiously distinguishing between right and wrong in line.

They are firmly implementing Chairman Mao's policy on cadres and are properly handling problems left over from past screenings of cadres' personal records. They have done a large amount of thorough and careful work. Organization departments in many localities and units are experiencing a lively situation. However, we must recognize that Lin Piao's and the gang of four's pernicious influence is deep and extensive as a result of their protracted serious sabotage of and interference with Chairman Mao's line and cadre policy. We must not underestimate their pernicious influence. Some problems encountered in implementing the party's cadre policy are the result of their pernicious influence. Is it conceivable that there could be any other cause?

Some comrades have doubts about the handling of left-over problems and describe it as "an adverse wind." They regard giving correct appraisals of intellectuals as "right deviationist thinking." If you say that families, sons and daughters of cadres who have been screened or of cadres who have made serious mistakes should not be dragged into the trouble, they will say that you have a vague sense of class. All in all, these comrades still lack a correct understanding of and a clear-cut attitude toward comprehensively implementing the party's cadre policy. They have great apprehensions, are sluggish in taking action and are very ineffective. This shows that if we do not completely eradicate Lin Piao's and the gang of four's pernicious influence of being fake left but real right, the party's line and cadre policy cannot be comprehensively implemented.

More than a year has elapsed since the smashing of the gang of four. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has entered the third campaign. Why is it that the erroneous thinking of "rather left than right" still effects the thinking of certain cadres? What is its cause? It is due to Lin Piao's and the gang of four's pernicious influence of being fake left and real right, which is far from being eradicated.

It is possible that some comrades can say: "True, it is not good to be too left. However, to be too left is better than right. It is all right to be a little bit too left so long as the general orientation is correct." They seem to mean that being left is a question of method and that being right is a question of stand. They thus prefer making mistakes on the left to making mistakes on the right. This kind of argument shows that they have not made a clean ideological break with the revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four still has (?adverse effects) on certain comrades. The Marxist-Leninist political line consistently opposes right deviationist interference and sabotage, and also consistently opposes left deviationist interference and sabotage.

Some comrades still have the attitude of "rather left than right," which is probably caused by their fear of attack from behind. In the screening of cadres' records and in properly using cadres during the great cultural revolution, some comrades were criticized and stigmatized as shielding traitors and conniving with evildoers. They worry that their current implementation of cadres policy will make them subject to punishment in future movements. Some comrades who lack a comprehensive understanding of party history and the party's policies and who had once been ideologically confused by Lin Piao and the gang of four regard the implementation of the party's policy on cadres in a truth-seeking way as something rightist. They fear that they will be described by others as taking an unstable stand.

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There are comrades who once had various kinds of shortcomings and made mistakes. They were seriously punished by the gang of four, who exaggerated their shortcomings and mistakes to the maximum and attacked them for particular shortcomings and mistakes without considering their whole performance. They still have lingering fear of turning chaos into order. They still fail to pluck up their courage. In the final analysis, various fears of attack from behind are all due to the fact that they still have the word "fear" in their minds. They are filled with misgivings and fears. They worry about personal gain and losses, and hesitate in making a move. These are the ideological manifestations of rightist politics and ideology. All in all, the existence of the thinking of "rather left than right" is due to the fact that the gang of four's pernicious influence has not been eradicated and also caused by the influence of selfish motives.

The measures for solving these problems are: Energetically criticize ultra-leftism, clearly distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate selfishness and build up devotion to the public interest, and continue the revolution. Only by completely stripping off the gang of four's leftist mask and exposing their real ultra-rightist features can we distinguish between right and wrong in ideology, theory and line, eradicate the gang's pernicious influence, smash the spiritual shackles the gang imposed upon others, free ourselves from lingering fear, and correctly master and implement Chairman Mao's cadre policy.

In close connection with the reality of their ideology and work, all leading cadres and political work cadres must thoroughly criticize the gang of four's crimes in disrupting Chairman Mao's line and cadre policy and the party's cadre ranks. They must smash the gang's various spiritual shackles, persistently seek truth from facts, proceed from actual conditions, give first place to the interests of the party and the people, take concrete measures to insure the fulfilment of the party's policy on cadres, mobilize the enthusiasm of cadres to the maximum, unite the masses through the cadres, organize a mighty revolutionary contingent, follow wise leader Chairman Hua in undertaking the new Long March and win new victories in the new Long March.

KWANGTUNG TO REVIVE SALES IN EXCHANGE FOR OVERSEAS REMITTANCES

HK191334Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts] With the warm concern of the party and state, Kwangtung is going to review in all localities throughout the province the system of supplying materials in exchange for remittances from Overseas Chinese. This measure has been adopted in order to further implement party policies on Overseas Chinese affairs since the smashing of the gang of four. It will play a positive role in uniting Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese, and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and their dependents, and in encouraging them to actively participate in supporting socialist revolution and construction.

In accordance with the recent decision of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Kwangtung Company for the Supply of Commodities in Exchange for Overseas Chinese Remittances, has been restored and companies, shops and special counters will be set up in some 50 countries and municipalities in Canton Municipality, Hainan Administrative Region, and Foshan, Huiyang, Swatow, Chanchiang, Chaoching, Meih sien and Shaokuan prefectures to supply commodities and materials in exchange for Overseas Chinese remittances.

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Retail sales departments or special counters will also be set up to supply commodities in exchange for Overseas Chinese remittances in some key villages and townships where there are many Overseas Chinese dependents.

It was learned from the departments concerned that returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese and dependents of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao who have received Overseas Chinese remittances since 1 April this year will be given certificates for commodities and certificates for building supplies and construction costs in exchange for remittances from Overseas Chinese. These certificates are to be issued by the banks according to the amount of the Overseas Chinese remittances and according to the supply levels when paying out the remittances. When these certificates are produced, the relevant organs supplying commodities will provide grain, edible oil, sugar, dried Chinese cabbage, aquatic products, bicycles, watches, sewing-machines, silk and other commodities or basic construction materials.

The departments concerned in various localities are now actively doing well in stepping up the organization and delivery of commodities to be exchanged for remittances from Overseas Chinese, in setting up retail sales networks and points and in other preparatory work. Once this preparatory work is completed, the companies, shops and special counters supplying commodities in exchange for these remittances will immediately start business and receive customers.

STATE COUNCIL OFFICIAL VISITS REFUGEES ON KWANGTUNG FARM

HK190728Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "Lin Hsiu-te, deputy director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, went to the Hua County Overseas Chinese farm on 17 June to comfort Overseas Chinese who have been resettled there after being persecuted and expelled by the Vietnamese authorities. Lian Wei-lin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Hsu Sheng-chou, deputy head of the provincial leadership group for the reception and resettlement of returning Overseas Chinese and director of the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, accompanied Lin Hsiu-te."

This farm has some 2,500 workers. Since the end of April, 600 persons expelled from Vietnam have been resettled there. They are now living and working happily together with the people of the motherland. They gave Lin Hsiu-te a warm welcome.

Lin Hsiu-te spoke at the welcoming rally, saying: [begin recording] "This year the Vietnamese authorities have ostracized, persecuted and expelled our Overseas Chinese living in Vietnam. Up to 2 days ago, the number expelled by the Vietnamese authorities was over 130,000. Our Foreign Affairs Ministry and our embassy in Vietnam has made several protests to the Vietnamese authorities concerning this situation, but far from stopping their persecution of our Overseas Chinese in Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities have actually stepped up their efforts to persecute and expel them. Hence, our party Central Committee and the Chinese Government have adopted further measures to protect the interests of our Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. Our Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are extremely concerned for our Overseas Chinese in Vietnam and for the work of resettling the more than 100,000 who have returned to China. They have sent us here to visit you. On behalf of our Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, I extend warm comfort to the comrades." [end recording] He went on to urge them to do well in running the farm.

Liang Wei-lin also spoke. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, he comforted those expelled from Vietnam and urged them to contribute to the motherland's revolution and construction.

Lin Hsiu-te then visited the production and living areas of the farm and held a forum with a number of persons who had been expelled from Vietnam. "They cited numerous vivid facts to refute the shameless lies spread by the Vietnamese authorities and the Soviet revisionist provocateurs such as 'the Vietnamese authorities have not expelled the Overseas Chinese' and 'Overseas Chinese enjoy the same rights as Vietnamese.' They also thanked the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and their motherland compatriots for their earnest care."

BRIEFS

HUNAN'S SPRING CROPS--While reaping a great bumper rape harvest, Hunan has also reaped a bumper harvest of spring-harvested grain crops. Judging from the current harvesting situation, it is predicted that the total yield of spring-harvested grain crops will increase by about 10 percent compared with last year. The total yield of spring grain in Changsha Municipality and in Yuehyang and Iyang prefectures have all increased by over 40 percent compared with last year, there has been an increase of over 30 percent in Changte Prefecture. Hunan cultivated 900,000 mou of spring potatoes this year. This area made up less than 10 percent of the total spring grain area, but the yield amounted to 20 percent of the total spring grain yield. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK]

HUPEH GRAIN HARVEST--Hupeh's total summer grain output this year is expected to increase by 20 percent as compared with last year. There are two special features of the province's bumper summer grain harvest: A balanced increase in production over a large area and the emergence of many high-yield model rural units. Hupeh has a number of counties with an average per-mou output of more than 300 catties, municipalities with an average per-mou output of more than 700 catties, communes with an average per-mou output of 400 to 500 catties and production brigades with an average per-mou output of 600 to 700 catties. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG MUSIC FESTIVAL--The Kwangtung music festival week ended on 7 June. A total of 5,000 people attended the closing ceremony including Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chiao Lin-i, standing secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, first secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Canton Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Lo Tien, Kou Ching-yen, Chen Yueh-ping and Hsueh Yen, responsible comrades of the party and government of Kwangtung and Canton; (Yang Te-yen), (Liu Chin-chieh), (Li Fu-lin), (Hsu Shih-chieh), (Yuan Lu), (Li Hai-tao), (Yuan Ting-huan) and (Chang Chin), secretaries of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees who are attending a conference in Canton and various people concerned. The music festival lasted 17 days and 120,000 people attended performances. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Jun 78 HK]

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SZECHWAN HOLDS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

HK170708Y Changtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 15 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] Szechwan Province recently held a conference on capital construction in order to convey the spirit of the National Capital Construction Conference and check up on and arrange this year's work. The participants pledged to implement the principle of concentrating forces for battles of annihilation and to make vigorous efforts to promote capital construction work. Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference.

The conference pointed out: The province's capital construction front has scored great success in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and in the movement to learn from Taching. Over 20 units have now become Taching-type enterprises. Many units have rectified their leadership groups and established the necessary rules and regulations. Last year the province overfulfilled its capital construction quota, with an increase in labor productivity of 33.8 percent over 1976. The number of large and medium projects completed and put into operation was the highest in recent years. Other successes have been achieved this year. Investment in the first quarter amounted to 40.1 percent of the plan for the year. Energy, resources, transportation and communications projects have been promoted particularly rapidly. Outstanding achievements have been scored in farmland and water conservancy capital construction. Work on four large water conservancy projects has progressed rapidly.

The participants seriously studied the documents of the National Capital Construction Work Conference and discussed the tasks, principles and policies for capital construction work over the next 8 years. They also discussed methods for fulfilling the tasks and the question of how to fight a great and victorious battle in capital construction this year. They pointed out that in order to make the work a success it is necessary to concentrate forces for battles of annihilation and place stress on grasping the key construction projects. The conference demanded that the capital construction front whip up an upsurge in studying and publicizing the general task for the new period and grasp this as an important task so that the cadres and workers will go all out to contribute to fulfilling this task. It is also necessary to expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging capital construction work and smearing and striking blows at cadres, veteran workers, engineers and technicians. It is necessary to publicize the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention and to strive to cultivate a revolutionary work style.

The conference also discussed the issues of promoting production safety, fulfilling construction tasks on schedule and with high quality and improving the standard of management.

SZECHWAN DAILY Editorial

HK170719Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 15 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts of SZECHWAN DAILY editorial: "The Capital Construction Front Must Fight a Great and Victorious Battle This Year"--date not given]

[Summary] "It is important to fight a successful battle in capital construction this year. This is the second year in which the people of the province have grasped the key link of class struggle and brought about great order across Szechwan under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Under the unified leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, all fronts in the province are deeply developing the movement to criticize one thing and rectify two and implementing the general task for the new period. All work is developing very quickly. A situation of an all-round leap forward in the national economy has emerged."

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Capital construction is an important part of the national economy. By fighting a victorious battle in capital construction the excellent situation in the national economy can be further promoted.

"A provincial system of support-agriculture industries must be initially built by 1980. We must build Szechwan into a consolidated strategic rear base of the motherland by 1985. On the one hand, we must make full use of and tap the potentials of the existing enterprises and promote technical innovation and reform. At the same time, we must carry out large-scale capital construction in a planned way. In line with the state's 10-year plan for developing the national economy and the [words indistinct] plan, the province's capital construction tasks in the next 8 years are extremely heavy. If we fight this year's battle well, we will make an excellent start and take the victorious first step on the new Long March."

In order to fight this battle well it is necessary to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, do a good job of criticizing one thing and rectifying two on the capital construction front and persistently follow the principle of concentrating forces for battles of annihilation. It is necessary to raise the standard of management and the construction indexes to new levels. It is essential to insure that the key construction projects are completed. The great majority of the new projects are an important part of building up the province's support-agriculture industrial system.

All party committees must strengthen leadership over capital construction work in order to insure fulfillment of this year's tasks. The better the situation, the more important it is to have clear heads. There is no room for complacency. It is necessary to fight well the third campaign in exposing and criticizing the gang of four in connection with actual conditions on the capital construction front. "It is necessary to seriously do a good job of straightening out the enterprises and of building the ranks, vigorously criticize capitalism, continue to grasp the 'two blows,' seriously implement the party's policies and fully mobilize the activism of the cadres, workers, engineers and technicians."

SZECHWAN PARTY COMMITTEE HANDLES FACTORY'S IRREGULARITIES

HK160421Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 13 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee (has approved) the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee's decision on handling the Chengtu clock and watch factory which committed serious offenses against law and discipline and disrupted enterprise management and the state plan. It has called on all party committees to boldly mobilize the masses, energetically criticize capitalism, energetically oppose extravagance, waste and perverse trends, expose contradictions concerning management, relentlessly hit hard at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces, insure enterprises have a socialist orientation, and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period. They are to do these things in the course of carrying out 'one criticism and two rectifications.'

"In regard to those units which have serious problems involving capitalism, we must take the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee's handling of the clock and watch factory as a model, boldly mobilize the masses, eliminate obstacles, lift the lids and conscientiously solve the problems.

"Following the decision of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee on handling the clock and watch factory, a municipal mobilization rally on [words indistinct] criticizing capitalism was held at the Chengtu clock and watch factory on 28 May. In accordance with the decision of the municipal CCP Committee, the rally seriously handled the factory personnel involved. (Chang En-lai), secretary of the party branch of the Chengtu clock and watch factory, was apathetic and paid no attention to the serious situation caused by (Hsieh Chun-hsiang), former chairman of the factory Revolutionary Committee, and others who energetically restore capitalism and disrupted the socialist public ownership in the factory.

"He thus gave up his bounden principle and stand as a member of the Communist Party. Following the smashing of the gang of four, he did not expose, criticize or investigate the bourgeois factional setup's activities to usurp party and state power, thus making serious mistakes. It was decided to take disciplinary action against him and to dismiss him from his post.

"(Chiang Kuang), deputy secretary of the factory party branch, colluded with (Hsieh Chun-hsiang) and other [words indistinct] and engaged in capitalist activities. Following the smashing of the gang of four, he suppressed the masses, clamped down the lid and made serious political mistakes. It was decided that he should be dismissed from his post and be placed on probation within the party for 1 year. In regard to (Hsieh Chun-hsiang), who schemed to usurp party and state power and energetically worked to restore capitalism, it was decided that he should be arrested according to the law. In regard to (Sun Jui-ching) who also energetically worked to restore capitalism (?in the factory), it was decided that he should be isolated and examined."

The rally's decisions have greatly raised the proletarian morale and hit hard at the perverse bourgeois trends. This cheered the staff and workers of the factory. "They are determined to further thoroughly expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four, to energetically wage the third campaign, to do a good job of investigation work, to completely smash the bourgeois factional network, to deepen the 'two blows' movement aimed at hitting hard at the sabotage activities of class enemies and the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces, to energetically hit hard at the gang of four's social foundation and to quickly promote production."

"When the gang of four ran wild, (Hsieh Chun-hsiang) colluded with [name indistinct] and others and schemed to usurp party and state power. Following the launching of the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, (?they) suppressed the masses, clamped down lids and launched counterattacks. The lid was clamped down for 9 months as a result of their tight control. The factory provisionally launched the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four after the arrival of the liaison personnel sent by the upper level to the factory in July 1977. However, they still resorted to schemes and intrigues and energetically thwarted the masses' exposure of their problems. The bourgeois factional network controlled the leadership power of the factory and energetically restored capitalism.

In 1975, (Hsieh Chun-hsiang) and others opposed rectification of the enterprise. As a result of their sabotage, the factory failed to produce a single alarm clock in 1976. (Hsieh Chun-hsiang) and others took advantage of their positions and power to steal state property. (Hsieh Chun-hsiang) stole the factory's and other units' timber, cement and bricks as well as a large number of clocks and watches. They used the factory's equipment to build televisions and radios for themselves. During office hours, they publicly encouraged the factory's workers and (?technicians) to eat and drink extravagantly instead of working.

"(Hsieh Chun-hsiang) also held extravagant funeral rites for his grandmother. In the name of the factory, he (?purchased) timber for building a coffin. He borrowed money and grain from 90 percent of the factory's staff and workers in disguised way. During the period (?before the burial of the coffin), he assigned young workers to watch over the corpse for several days. He also invited a band to play. During the funeral procession, he used [words indistinct] several vehicles from the factory and other places to participate in the funeral, thus causing a production stoppage on that day."

"The Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee thus decided to strengthen leadership over this factory.

"In close connection with (?the factory's) actual conditions, it mobilized the masses to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, to continue doing a good job of investigation work, to completely smash the bourgeois factional network, to energetically criticize capitalism, to deepen the 'two blows' movement, to relentlessly hit hard at the gang of four's social foundation, to do a good job of rectifying and building the leading group and the ranks of staff and workers, to do a good job of rectifying enterprise management and to quickly change the backward situation in the Chengtu clock and watch factory."

SZECHWAN DAILY URGES ELIMINATION OF CAPITALISM

HK190507Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 16 Jun 78 HK

[Report on SZECHWAN DAILY 16 June editorial: "Fight a People's War To Encircle and Eliminate Capitalism"]

[Excerpt] The editorial says: In the movement to criticize one thing and straighten out two, the Chengtu seamless steel tube plant has spent a period of time in giving free rein to the masses, under leadership and in a planned way, to vigorously criticize capitalism. Their experiences are of universal significance. All factories, mines and enterprises in the province should act in this way.

Last year, the entire province launched the "two blows" movement in connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. This has played a very great part in arresting the sinister winds of capitalism, promoting proletarian uprightness, mobilizing the masses' activism and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity. However, we must also realize that opposition to capitalism in the economic field is very far from complete. In fact, only a few cases of economic crimes have been turned up and dealt with in the "two blows" movement, and those involved people floating on the surface who had been exposed a long time ago. Therefore, we cannot say that the movement is now over and that there is nothing left to do. We cannot relax in this struggle. We must realize that vigorously criticizing capitalism and continuing to unfold the "two blows" movement are a serious struggle to defend socialist public ownership and are inseparable parts of exposure and criticism of the gang of four.

The editorial notes: We must give free rein to the masses and rapidly whip up an upsurge of mass exposure in vigorously criticizing capitalism. Whether the masses have been truly launched is an important hallmark of whether the movement has been truly unfolded, and it is also the key to the success or failure of this struggle. The masses' eyes are very sharp. They have the clearest idea of capitalist activities in their units and of who is conducting dirty business. Even those embezzlers and speculators who are very well hidden and cleverly camouflaged cannot escape the masses' keen eyesight. The masses [words indistinct] embezzlement and speculation. If we allow these people to continue their evil activities and remain at large, it is impossible to appease the people's wrath and boost their morale. It will thus be impossible to fully mobilize the masses' activism. Now that the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network have been smashed, vigorously criticizing capitalism has become the strong desire and urgent demand of the masses.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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YU TAI-CHUNG ADDRESSES INNER MONGOLIA RALLY ON EDUCATION

OW19036Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 17 June the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CCP Committee sponsored a regional wired-broadcast rally at the Inner Mongolia stadium to convey the guidelines of the National Work Conference on Education.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the party and revolutionary committees of the autonomous region, the Inner Mongolia Military District, and the Inner Mongolian CPPCC; responsible comrades of the various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the regional party and revolutionary committees; and responsible comrades of various leagues and municipalities.

Also in attendance were representatives of the cadres of various regional organizations; scientific and technical education workers; teachers and students of universities, middle and primary schools in Huhehot; and representatives from all fronts--a total of more than 5,000 people. The rally proceedings were broadcast to cadres of various official organizations, the worker-peasant-soldier masses and teachers and students of various universities, middle and primary schools in all leagues, municipalities, banners, townships and districts.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Meng Chi, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee. Comrade Wang To, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, read Vice Chairman Teng's important speech delivered at the National Educational Work Conference; Comrade Shen Hsin-fa, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, conveyed the experience of the conference.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee, addressed the rally. He said: Important instructions were given by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Work Conference on Education. Vice Chairman Teng urged the congress representatives to convey to everyone this message: "The key issue is whether or not the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees pay attention to the question of education." Vice Chairman Teng's message is a very intimate one; it is both a criticism and a guidance that has deeply educated and inspired the Standing Committee members of the regional party who have pledged they will ride on the east wind of the National Work Conference on Education and enhance our region's educational work.

With regard to Inner Mongolia's methods of studying, propagating and implementing the guidelines of the national conference, Comrade Yu Tai-chung pointed out: First we must use various methods for energetically propagating the guidelines of the conference on education and launching a large-scale study movement. While studying and propagating the general task for the new period, leading members--particularly first secretaries of party committees at all levels--must also take the initiative in studying and propagating the guidelines of the National Work Conference on Education. They must help cadres--particularly leading cadres at all levels--and teachers and students on the educational front to understand how they can further implement the party's educational policies under the new historical conditions. They must help them to understand the position and role of education in realizing the general task for the new period so their knowledge of education work will be compatible with the requirements set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and with the general task for the new period. The tendency to look down upon education work will be overcome and a new situation will develop in which everyone shows concerns for education and energetically supports it.

We must continue to penetratingly expose and ruthlessly criticize the gang of four and fight the third campaign well. Under the leadership of various party committees, great success has been achieved on the education front in exposing and criticizing the gang of four. But in pushing its ultrarightist line, the gang of four created a number of counterrevolutionary events and sinister examples on the education front; their pernicious influence and great harm must never be underestimated. As far as our region is concerned, the main problem still existing today is uneven development of the movement [to expose and criticize the gang of four]. The movement must be deepened in some units and schools. Some cases that had a relatively great impact have not been seriously criticized, right and wrong have still not been clearly distinguished, and the party's policies of cadres and intellectuals have not been thoroughly implemented.

On the basis of doing a good job in consolidating education departments and the ideologies and styles of leading groups in various schools, party committees at all levels must do a good job in organizational consolidation. The backbone elements of the gang of four's factional setups, those who uphold the gang's ideology and oppose the measures of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and those who uphold bourgeois factionalism and refuse to correct their mistakes despite repeated education must be resolutely removed from leading groups. Those who have maintained close ties with the masses and behaved well in the 11th two-line struggle should be promoted to leading posts.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: According to the requirements set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the National Work Conference on Education and, in light of the actual situation in our region, the following tasks must also be done well:

1. The management of teachers must be carried out well. In accordance with our needs, teachers who have been transferred out of education departments may be recalled on the suggestion of education departments after these cases have been reviewed by organizational and personnel departments.
2. All levels of administrative departments in education must be strengthened and stability must be maintained among education cadres. Over the past few years many units in education departments have not been well organized and instability has been noted among education cadres [words indistinct]. Party committees at all levels must, if the situation permits, first reinforce education departments in order to carry out work on gradually improving leadership and administration. Moreover, cadres in education departments should never again be transferred into other fields of work. They should be allowed to concentrate their efforts on doing the work in their own profession well, particularly work in the key schools.
3. An educational development program must be properly formulated. Proper formulation of Inner Mongolia's program on training technical personnel in various fields, in light of the 10-year educational development program put forward at the National Work Conference on education and in light of the actual situation in Inner Mongolia, is a requirement for enabling education to better meet national economic development plans. Educational funds must be properly managed and spent. Under no circumstances should these funds be used for other purposes. Funds misused must be returned voluntarily. From now on, once those who misuse educational funds are discovered, they will be seriously punished.

The regional party committee has decided to hold the regional work conference on education between July and August in order to fully implement the guidelines of the national conference.

Party committees at all levels should do a good job in educational research, generally review education work in light of the guidelines of the national conference, affirm our successes and point out our shortcomings. What can be resolved should be immediately taken care of. What cannot be resolved immediately should be brought up at a meeting in which proposals and measures will be discussed in order to solve the problem.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung concluded: The party Central Committee has decided to hold a national conference on education at an appropriate time next year. This will be a great, auspicious event in the annals of China's educational development.

BRIEFS

HOPEI METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY--Shihchiachuang, 6 Jun--The metallurgical industry in Hopei Province has fulfilled its first 6 month state plan in the production of steel, pig iron and rolled steel 43, 46 and 41 days ahead of schedule. Quality was improved and consumption of raw materials lowered. Various economic and technical indices also showed good results. The whole province exceeded its plan in steel, pig iron and rolled steel every month from January to May and the level of production was higher than that for the fourth quarter of last year. The major iron smelting enterprises in the province saved over 88,000 tons of coke between the beginning of January and the end of April as a result of reductions in the rate of coke consumption. The steel rolling units popularized a new technique and reduced oil consumption by between 10 and 20 percent. The No 9 blast furnace in the Hantan Iron and Steel General Plant produced 185,800 tons of iron in 2,813 heats from last September to May of this year. All products were up to standards. [Peking NCNA in English 1204 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW]

VEGETABLES IN PEKING--Peking, 27 May--Peking suburbs are having big vegetable harvests. Fresh radishes, asparagus, lettuce, celery, cabbage and cauliflower, popular items in the diet of local residents, are stacked up on the ground in many places because the new supply is too big for the greengrocers' shelves. Since this April, Peking city-dwellers have received more than 4,000 tons of fresh vegetables every day. To keep them fresh more than 600 lorries rush the vegetables from the producers directly to the urban stands every morning. State policy is to subsidize supply to consumers, whenever necessary. This means retail market prices often fall below state purchasing prices paid to the communes. When output of vegetables increased this April and May, the state, instead of lowering purchasing prices, kept them stable to support vegetable growers without raising retail prices either. [Peking NCNA in English 0851 GMT 27 May 78 OW]

PEKING CHILDREN'S LITERATURE DISCUSSION--Peking, 27 May--Nearly 100 writers, poets, translators, teachers, publishing house workers, Communist Youth League cadres and other people attended a recent discussion presided over by Yen Wen-chin, noted writer of children's literature and director of the People's Literature Publishing House to map out plans for a big expansion of writing. Speakers agreed works should portray more heroes and heroines like Liu Hu-lan and Lei Feng and meet the growing interest of children in modernizing China. Mao Tun, chairman of the Chinese Writers' Union, in a message of greetings expressed his hope that "a hundred schools of flowers blossom in children's literature and efforts be made to encourage the younger generation to study hard." [Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 27 May 78 OW]

LIAONING JOURNAL URGES OBSERVING NEW CONSTITUTION

SK161231Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 78 SK

[Commentator's article published in fifth issue of 1978 of the provincial journal
THEORY AND PRACTICE: "Everyone Must Abide by the Law"]

[Excerpts] As the general task for the new period is now being publicized on a large scale, it is important in implementing it to actively and penetratingly study and publicize the new constitution, thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four for undermining the socialist legal system and enable cadres and people to enhance their sense of respect for the socialist legal system and voluntarily abide by the new constitution.

The new constitution comprises the general regulations for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land in the new period of socialist revolution and construction in our country. It is the basis law for the people of our country to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a course of advance for insuring successful implementation of the general task for the new period. To publicize and study the new constitution is an important component of the publicity and fulfillment of the general task for the new period, and an important guarantee for building China into a powerful, modern socialist state by the end of this century.

Party organizations at all levels must grasp studying and publicizing the new constitution as firmly and effectively as befits an important political task. Through propaganda and education we should make the basic principles and specific stipulations of the new constitution known to every family and clear to everybody, so that the cadres and people will greatly enhance their understanding of the importance of abiding by the socialist legal system, and so that the requirements set forth by Chairman Hua in his government work report, "cadres should be law-abiding, as should the masses, and indeed everyone," will be met.

In our socialist state everybody should abide by law. All the more should leading organs and leading cadres take the lead in doing so. Inheriting [words indistinct] of the feudal landlord class, the gang and its sworn followers vigorously engaged in [words indistinct], acted as tyrants, lorded it over party and people, kept up their tyranny in disregard of party discipline and state law and [words indistinct], causing extremely ill effects. As a result, some people think that, after they seize power, they will no longer be restricted by party discipline and state law. To them, law and order are used to restrict the common people only--not them.

The pernicious influence of the ideology of the privileged landlord and bourgeois classes spread by the gang must be thoroughly eliminated. Every person in our state organs, in high or low position, is a servant of the people and should take the lead in enforcing the constitution and abiding by it. Leading cadres, in particular, should be exemplary in adhering to the socialist legal system, set themselves as examples, maintain close ties with the masses, give play to socialist democracy and receive criticism and supervision by the masses.

It is necessary to attach importance to the people's letters and visits, wage resolute struggles against violations of law and discipline and sternly handle them.

Poisoned by the gang's counterrevolutionary fallacies of the need to suspect all and overthrow all and the need to have horns on the head and spines on the body, some young people lack a sense of respect for the legal system.

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This situation is grave. Some even commit crimes. Therefore, it is very important to eradicate the pernicious influence of anarchism among young people, enable them to understand the socialist legal system and establish the habit of voluntary observance.

The people's public security, procuratory and judicial organs are important tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat, bearing the important responsibility for enforcing the constitution and law, dealing blows at law violations by class enemies, safeguarding the people's democratic rights and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The masses of law enforcement personnel and cadres should take the lead in studying the new constitution, carry it out and defend it, as as to be exemplary in abiding by the socialist legal system.

It is imperative to continuously and penetratingly criticize the gang and their sworn followers for their various fallacies tampering with the nature and tasks of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to strictly distinguish between the two contradictions of a different nature. Never should we direct our spearhead of dictatorship at the people, much less at the party. In dealing with contradictions between the enemy and ourselves or those among the people, it is necessary to strictly abide by the stipulations of the constitution.

LIAONING COUNTY CRITICIZES 'HAERTAO EXPERIENCE'

OW161230Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts of report by MCNA correspondent (Kao Fang): "A Counterrevolutionary Conspiracy Against the Masses of Peasants--People in Changwu County Criticize the 'Haerhtao Experience'"]

[Excerpts] To implement the party's rural economic policy and restore and develop the diversified economy in the countryside as well as commune members' legitimate family sideline production, rural cadres and masses once again penetratingly criticized the so-called "Haerhtao experience" concocted by the gang of four.

When they tried frantically to usurp party and state power, that sworn follower of the gang in Liaoning went to Changwu County where he, under the banner of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, dished out the "Haerhtao experience." This damaged the country and caused chaos among the people.

Cherishing the so-called "experience" as a treasured possession, the gang not only used mass media under their control to trumpet loudly about it but had a color film made of it which was shown in various parts of the country, thus spreading its poison throughout the country. What was the true intention of the gang of four in lauding the so-called "Haerhtao experience" to the skies? By unmasking their disguise, we can clearly see it was a counterrevolutionary scheme aimed at dealing blows to and persecuting vast numbers of peasants and grassroots cadres, disrupting the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside, overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing their usurpation of party and state power.

That sworn follower of the gang of four in Liaoning maliciously attacked commune members as "big and long tails" of capitalism. Their followers made a great fuss and said: Although small producers are small, they are a great force and capable of knocking down the socialist edifice. Thus, they stirred up an evil wind to criticize small production. This wind originated in Haerhtao production brigade and swept through all of Changwu County and Liaoning Province.

The gang and their sworn followers slandered small private plots farmed by commune members, household sideline production and trade at village fairs as the root of capitalist evils.

They stopped normal trade at village fairs and organized a "large-scale Haerhtao fair" filled with capitalist ideas, thus bringing a great disaster to peasants in Changwu County.

During the 18 months from the time the "Haerhtao experience" was first popularized to the time the gang of four were smashed, people in Changwu County were made to visit the large-scale fair 105 times. In 1976 alone the county wasted materials worth more than 20,000 yuan and wasted nearly 1 million commune members' workdays by holding the large-scale fair. As a result materials became scarce, people discouraged, and the county's grain output decreased by 30 million catties in 1976.

In their criticism cadres and commune members in Changwu County pointed out that the gang of four and their sworn followers slandered hundreds and millions of collective peasants in the country as a bourgeoisie that spontaneously cherishes capitalism, and regarded them as the targets of the all-round dictatorship. This fully shows they are the sworn enemies of the masses of peasants.

Calling veteran cadres "a stumbling block to the transformation of small production," the gang of four popularized throughout Changwu County the sinister experience of the Haerhtao commune in "operating on cadres to cure their sickness." They conducted study classes for cadres to rectify their work style and ferreted out "capitalist roaders" at all levels. By the time the gang of four collapsed, more than 50 so-called "capitalist roaders" had been ferreted out. Those veteran cadres not stigmatized as "capitalist roaders" were demoted under the pretext of "making way for the wise."

On the other hand, they admitted people to the party and promoted them to cadres on an irrational basis. They put the so-called "bristled rebels" in leading positions. In this way the gang of four and their sworn followers disrupted party organizations, demoralized the people, turned fertile soil into wasteland, decreased production, exhausted materials, undermined the collective economy and impoverishd commune members in Changwu County.

On the eve of the downfall of the gang of four, the county's grain output dropped to the lowest level since the agricultural cooperation movement and income of the commune members decreased by 20 percent. A large number of production teams in the county were in difficult situations and had to rely on the state for grain and for loans to continue production.

When the gang of four were smashed, the people in Changwu County were liberated. The Changwu County CCP Committee has led the people throughout the county in closely following the strategic plan of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, penetratingly exposing and relentlessly criticizing the gang of four, smashing the mental shackles of the "Haerhtao experience," repeatedly eliminating its pernicious influence, consolidating leading groups and implementing the party's policies. Thus, they have reinvigorated their revolutionary spirit.

On the basis of the initial success achieved in grasping the key link and running the county well, cadres and masses throughout the county have been working hard in 1978. They are determined to change their county's outlook as soon as possible and win new victories.

LUTA IMPLEMENTS POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS IN LIAONING

SK160240Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] Party committees at various levels in Luta Municipality have exercised stronger leadership over scientific and technical work and energetically grasped implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, thus bringing about a vigorous situation in scientific and technical work.

To achieve a speedy implementation of the party's policy and to fully bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals, the Luta Municipal CCP Committee, in cooperation with departments concerned, has since 1977 carried out two investigations concerning the condition of the intellectual contingent in Luta [words indistinct].

Problems caused by the gang of four and its confidants who attacked and persecuted scientific and technical personnel and [passage indistinct] have awakened party committees at various levels to the importance and urgency of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. On the basis of general investigation, the party's organs at various levels have sincerely examined false charges, incorrect and mistaken verdicts as well as [words indistinct] rehabilitate victims and restore their reputations. The Luta Municipal CCP committee and [words indistinct] once held a rally on reversing decisions with the participation of more than 32,000 cadres and masses.

On the basis of carrying out investigation and study and eradicating the false charges, the Dairen Engineering College held three meetings and [words indistinct] in April. Forty-one intellectuals were reinstated. The investigation materials, forcibly written by 56 victims in the guise of confessions, have been returned to them. Rehabilitated scientific and technical personnel, as well as families and relatives involved in the cases, have expressed their thanks to the party and Chairman Hua for ironing out their grievances and hatreds. Rehabilitated intellectuals have happily gone to the teaching forefront of science and technology.

Presently, through proper arrangements, the entire municipality has reduced the number of scientific and technical personnel in improper posts from 8 to 4 percent. Some units have promoted scientific and technical personnel, who really understand the work, to leading technical posts--thus basically achieving the situation in which one practices what one has learned and one gives full play to his talents. Through the development, examination, proper organization and employment of scientific and technical personnel, their socialist enthusiasm has been greatly boosted.

In implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, the party's organs at various levels in Luta Municipality are also paying great attention to gradually improving conditions in the field of scientific and technical teaching, and demonstrating great concern for the intellectuals' livelihood [words indistinct]. Recently, the Luta Municipal CCP Committee urged the Public Health Department to conduct physical examinations of 250 senior intellectuals, and also set up more commercial service centers near the scientific research units and the higher educational institutions and schools. Furthermore, it urged these commercial centers to extend their business hours so as to serve the scientific and technical education workers.

BRIEFS

KIRIN TACHING CONFERENCE--The Kirin Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular announcing that the third provincial learn-from-Taching conference will be held late June or early July this year. It pointed out that, since the beginning of this year, industrial production in the province has steadily developed, registering a 22 percent increase in total output value for the first 4 months over the same period last year, and that many units have become Taching-type enterprises. The task of the conference is: Hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, continue to study, publicize and implement the general task for the new period set forth at the Fifth NPC and in related important documents issued by the party Central Committee, commend the advanced, name Taching-type enterprises, revise plans and implement measures, so as to push the learn-from-Taching movement to a new stage. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK]

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SINKIANG DAILY DECRIES 'ENCROACHMENT' ON PRODUCTION TEAMS

OW191156Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts from SINKIANG DAILY commentator's article: "The Practice of Egalitarianism and Indiscriminate Requisitioning Must Be Resolutely Stopped--Discussion on Implementation of the Party's Rural Economic Policy"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article says: The three-level system of ownership of the means of production in people's communes--with ownership by the production team as the basic form of ownership--is a manifestation of our country's fundamental law. The rights of ownership, management, and income distribution--rights the production team should have in its role as the basic accounting unit--are explicitly stipulated in "The Revised Draft of Regulations on the Work of Rural People's Communes," also known as the "60 regulations," adopted by the first plenum of the Eighth CCP Central Committee. Both state law and party policy accept no encroachment on the production teams' right to self-determination.

However, the gang of four wantonly trampled on party discipline and state law, frenziedly undermined party rural economic policy and instigated people to stir up a "communization" wind. As a result encroachments on the production teams' right to self-determination became common in recent years. These encroachments involve the practice of egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning, including the requisition of funds, materials, and manpower from production teams. All such acts violate party discipline and state law. This evil wind has been very strong in our autonomous region.

Citing as an example the case of Ining County's 1 May commune party committee, in which the party committee requisitioned without authorization manpower and funds from production teams to build a hostel, a club and projects not included in the plan, the article points out: Similar cases also exist to varying degrees in other localities in the autonomous region. Some communes and production brigades have increased their nonproductive personnel by expanding their administrative organizations under various guises and shifted the burden of paying wages for personnel not included in their tables of organization to subordinate production teams.

Some communes and production brigades have established full-time propaganda and sports teams and teams for assisting people in study by wantonly obtaining personnel, funds and materials from subordinate production teams, thus seriously weakening the labor force on the agricultural front. This has disrupted the production team's system of ownership and trampled on the team's management and income distribution rights. As a result production has been seriously undermined and the collective economy has suffered tremendous losses. Thus, despite production increases, the commune members' income is not increased, they are not paid more for performing more work, and income is not distributed among commune members as promised. This greatly dampens the socialist enthusiasm of cadres and communes members of various nationalities. Such practices must not be allowed to continue.

Production teams are authorized to use or dispose of the labor force, livestock, and farm and other equipment within its work area. No unit is allowed to transfer manpower from production teams unless permitted by the state plan. When a county or a commune must use manpower from production teams to build water conservancy and other projects, it must do so in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit. This transfer of manpower must not have an adverse affect on the production and income of commune members.

Communes and production brigades are authorized to inspect and supervise production work and other work of subordinate production teams and help and guide production teams. But such guidance must not be subjective or bureaucratic. Commune and production brigades should consult often with subordinate production team cadres so the cadres can direct production in line with actual conditions. Commune and production brigades must not encroach on the production team's right to self-determination in production and management, nor undermine the proven effectiveness of the production teams' management system.

Regarding income distribution, we must take account of the interests of state, collective, and commune members. Communes and production brigades must not be allowed to "communize" the property of subordinate production teams. Only if the production teams' right to self-determination is respected can the enthusiasm of commune members be fully aroused and production teams do a good job in management. Good management of production teams is the foundation for consolidating and strengthening the collective economy of people's communes and provides favorable conditions for rapidly developing agriculture.

In response to Chairman Hua's great call and to carry out in an all-round way the party's rural economic policies in the present stage and to bring about faster development of the region's agriculture so that the general task in the new period is completed, the regional CCP Committee recently issued "regulations on the Solution to Some Problems Concerning Rural Economic Policies in the Present Stage." These regulations stipulate that efforts must be made to oppose egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning and that efforts must be made to reduce the production teams' burdens. The "regulations" also include clear provisions for respecting the production teams' right to self-determination. Careful implementation of these provisions will enable us to eliminate chaos and restore order at an early date, end the evil practices of egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning and carry out the party's policy of respecting the production teams' right to self-determination.

The article concludes: Leadership is the key to ending the evil practice of egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning. Party committees at all levels must strictly implement the "regulations" issued by the regional CCP Committee and instruct leading cadres at various levels that under no circumstances should they encroach on the interest of the production teams and commune members. Units and cadres that "communize" the property of production teams, in violation of laws and discipline, should be given prompt instructions to end that practice. Those who refuse to correct their mistakes after repeated instructions must be dealt with sternly. The evil practices of egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning, which encroach upon the collective interest of the people's communes and the individual interest of commune members, must be resolutely ended.

TAN CHI-LUNG ATTENDS TSINGHAI RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY FORUM

OW190231Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee sponsored a provincewide forum in Sining from 5 to 14 June on rural economic policies. The forum participants conscientiously studied the speeches by wise leader Chairman Hua, respected and beloved Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng and Comrade Wei Kuo-ching made at the All-Army Political Work Conference as well as the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee, discussed problems concerning the implementation of party economic policies in our province's rural communes and also studied the problems in current agricultural production.

The forum was attended by responsible comrades of various prefectural and county party committees, representatives from communes and production brigades, and responsible persons of various departments of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung, [first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee], was very concerned about the forum and gave concrete instructions on its work. Comrade Yang Yen, [secretary of the provincial CCP Committee], delivered a summing-up speech at the forum.

Comrade Yang Yen pointed out: After the smashing of the gang of four, various localities in the province have paid close attention to and done much work to implement the party's rural economic policies. However, it should be noted that party committees in some areas have neither paid enough attention to this work nor grasped it vigorously, that many problems have not been thoroughly settled and that the gang of four's mental shackles still affect the minds of a number of comrades. They are obsessed with lingering fear and dare not boldly eliminate chaos and restore order. Some cadres are vague in their understanding of policies, their ideology and work style are subjective and one-sided, and they have continued to regard some erroneous things as correct policies and implemented them. Others have even [words indistinct] on policy implementation. Such a phenomenon shows there are still many ideological obstacles to the implementation of the party's rural economic policies and there are many tasks to be done. To formulate policies is an important job, and to implement them is even a still more important, harder job.

Comrade Yang Yen pointed out: To correctly implement party policies, it is essential to firmly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as a key link and, based on the actual situation in the provinces rural areas, thoroughly criticize the gang and their leading henchmen who advocated the counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province, point out and criticize their most prevalent and detrimental fallacies, and wipe out their pernicious influence in order to emancipate cadres and masses from the gang's mental shackles and to clear the way ideologically for an all-round implementation of party policies.

Comrade Yang Yen stressed: The key to implementing the party's economic policies lies in strengthening leadership. Party committees at all levels should regard this as an important task, put it on the agenda, link it closely with exposure and criticism of the gang of four, with carrying out the "two blows" movement and with learning from Tachai in agriculture, and grasp it firmly and well. It is essential to create vigorous public opinion, and whip up an upsurge in studying, propagating and implementing the policies throughout the province.

Through conscientious study and discussions, all forum participants clarified the question of right and wrong in line about a number of important problems, and enhanced their consciousness of implementing the party's rural economic policies. They pledged they would take exposure and criticism of the gang as a key link, arouse the cadres and masses to convey and adhere well to the spirit of this forum, implement well the party's rural economic policies, exert their best efforts to do a good job in agricultural production this year, and make contributions to realizing the general task in the new period.

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